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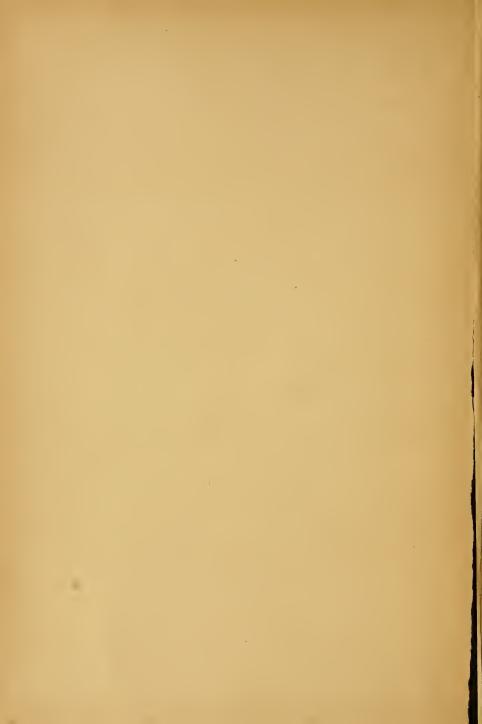
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ROYAL\*PRAISE

FOR THE

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SUNDAY SCHOOL.

\_\_\_ A \_\_\_

COLLECTION OF NEW AND SELECTED

GOSPEL\*SONGS,

WITH A CLEAR AND CONCISE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION
IN THE ELEMENTS OF MUSIC.

J. R. MURRAY.

CINCINNATI:

Published by The JOHN CHURCH CO., 74 W. Fourth St.,

CHICAGO:
ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO.,
200 Wabash Ave.

NEW YORK:
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19 East 16th Street.

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#### PUBLISHERS' PREFACE.

THE Publishers of ROYAL PRAISE believe it to be a worthy addition to their well-known and widely-used series of books for the Sunday-school.

It is not only a new collection, but a collection of new songs, only a few "old favorites" being reprinted.

The Author has given special attention to the words of the book, and a careful examination will show them to be healthy and helpful in sentiment and happily expressed.

The Elements of Music and Course of Practical Exercises will be of value not only to the young, but to all who wish to learn to read by note.

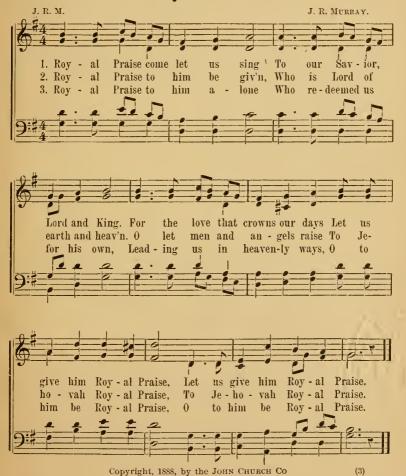
We take pleasure in presenting ROYAL PRAISE to the Sunday-schools of America, believing that it will receive from them a hearty welcome.

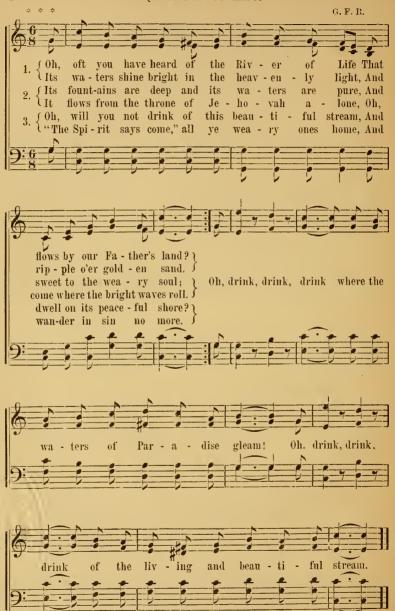
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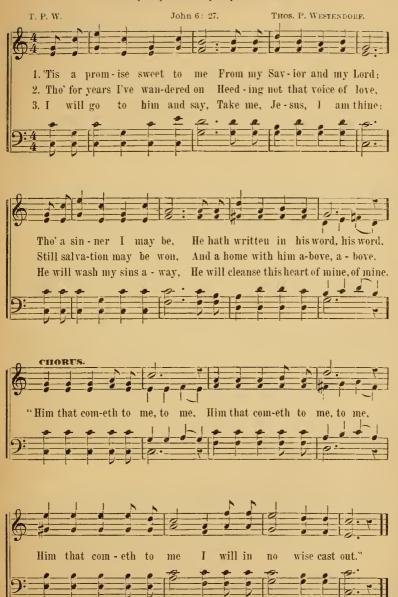
# ROYAL\* PRAISE

### Royal Praise.

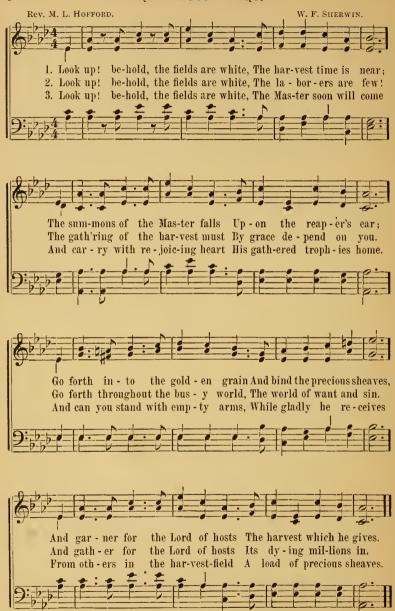




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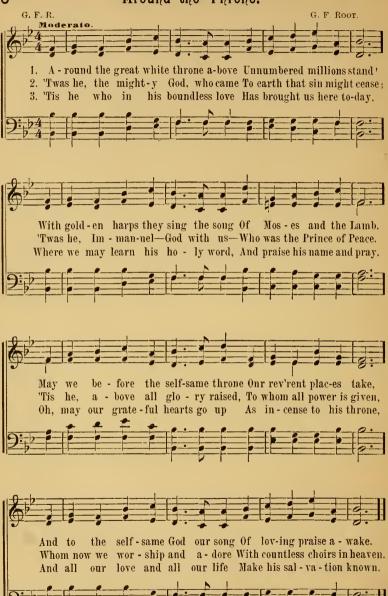
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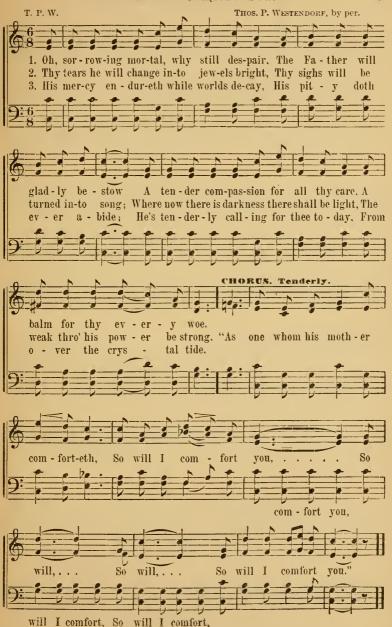
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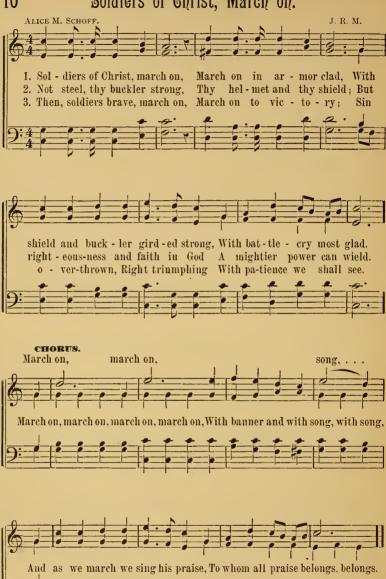
Rev. M. L. Hofford. J. R. MURRAY. To be sung with joyful expectation. 1. Je - ru - sa - lem, the beau - ti - ful, Thy glo - ries are un - told, 2. Je - ru - sa - lem, the beau - ti - ful, Thy gates of pearl - y white 3. Je - ru - sa - lem, the beau - ti - ful, From thy ce - lest - ial throng Thy walls are built of pre-cious stones. Thy pavements laid with gold; To voice of prayer and song of praise Are o - pen day and Fa - mil - iar voic - es reach mine ear, En - rapt-ured in thy Thy mansions for the ran - somed ones In matchless splendor shine. And shining ones a - round thy throne In sweet-er rapt-ure sing, And all my soul with long-ing waits To soar a - bove and see Je - ru - sa - lem, the beau-ti-ful, Je - ru - sa - lem di - vine. When saints on wings of faith and love Their songs of praises bring. The man-sions of thy raptured ones, and join thy ju - bi - lee.

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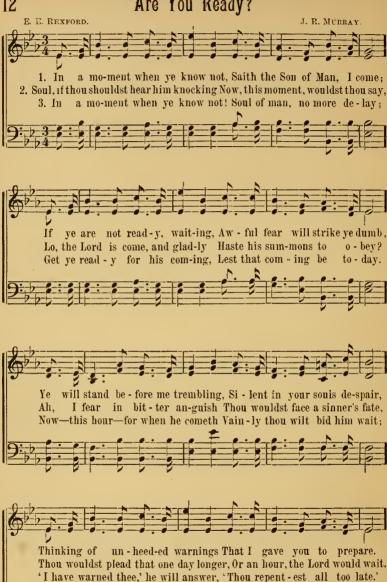




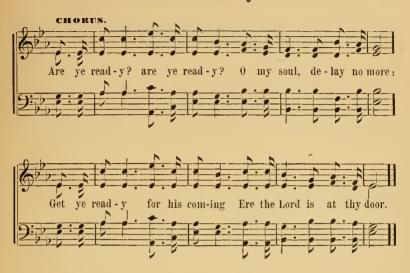
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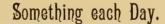


### Are You Ready?

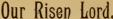


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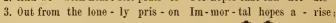














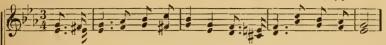




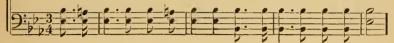


Rev. E. A. HOFFMAN.

J. H. TENNEY, by per.

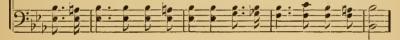


- 1. Thou hast called me, blessed Sav-ior, To become a child of thine,
- 2. I am will-ing to be-stowthee All my best and pur-est love;
- 3. I will live for thee, dear Sav-ior, Watch and pray against all sin;



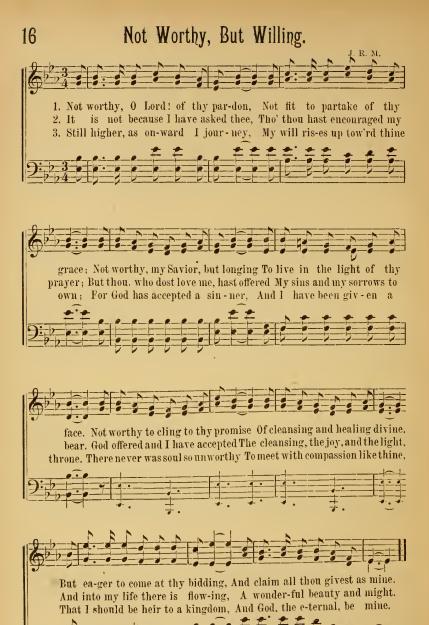


And to bring in con - se - cra - tion Un - to thee this heart of mine. Make it warm, and pure, and fer-vent, Like the love of saints a - bove. And by pure and good ex - am - ple Strive some souls to thee to win.

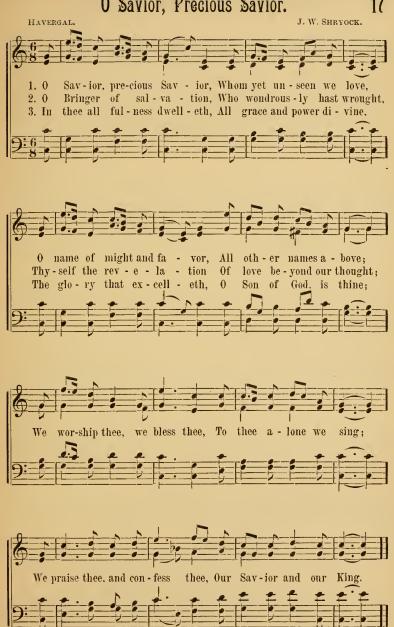




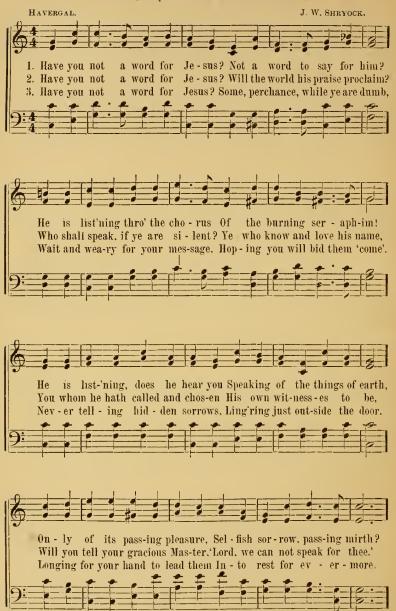




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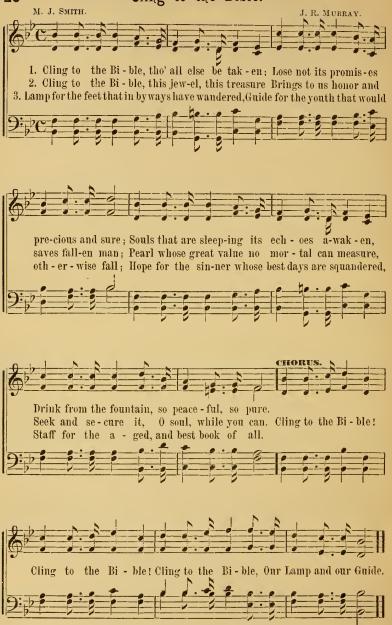


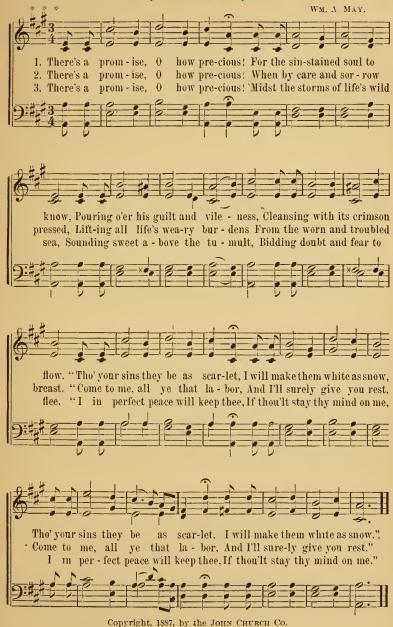
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4 Yours may be the joy and honor
His redeemed ones to bring.
Jewels for the coronation
Of your coming Lord and King.
Will you cast away the gladness
Thus your Master's joy to share,
All because a word for Jesus
Seems too much for you to dare?









- Onward roll the ag-es, Full of grace to men; Tell the joyful ti-dings,
   Forth the sowers going, Bear the living truth, And with pray'r are sowing
- 3. Join your happy voices In the song we sing; Christ, the lowly Savior,





Christ will come again. Sing a-loud the anthem, Shout the triumph song, In the heart of youth. Showers of grace are falling, Morning, night and noon; Is th' exalt - ed King. Lift the joy - ful cho-rus Up to heaven's dome;





All earth's teeming nations Shall to Christ belong.

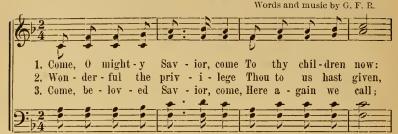
All the earth is blooming, Harvest will be soon. On-ward roll the ag - es, Soon we'll blend our praises In the harvest-home.

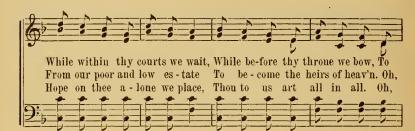




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JOSHUA KING. 1819. 1. When his sal - va - tion bringing, To Zi - on Je - sus came, 2. And since the Lord re-tain-eth His love to chil-dren still, 3. For should we fail pro-claiming Our great Re-deem-er's praise, Cho.-Fling out, fling out the ban-ner Of Christ our heav'nly King: The chil-dren all stood sing-ing Ho-san - na to his name. Tho' now as King he reigneth On Zi - on's heav'n-ly hill, The stones our si - lence shaming, Would their ho - san - nas raise. Ring out, ring out llo - san - na, And Hal - le - lu - jah sing. of - fend him, But as he rode a - long, Nor did their zeal We'll flock a - round his ban - ner, We'll bow be-fore his throne, But shall we on - ly ren - der The trib-ute of our words? He let them still at - tend him, And smiled to hear their song. a - loud, Ho - san - na To Da - vid's roy - al Son. And crv No; while our hearts are ten - der, They too shall be the Lord's. 'Where two or three are gathered together in my name there am I in the midst of them."-Matt. 18: 20.







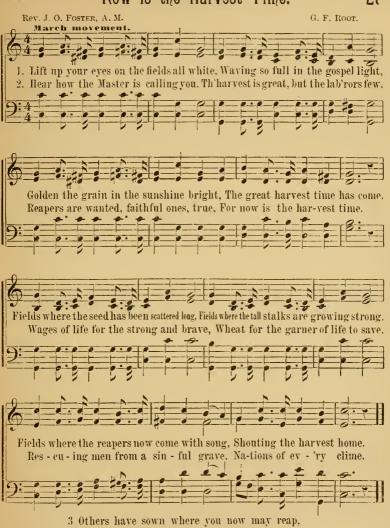


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3 Others have sown where you now may reap,
Though they have gone to their long, long sleep,
Jesus his promises all will keep,
Behold now the harvest time.

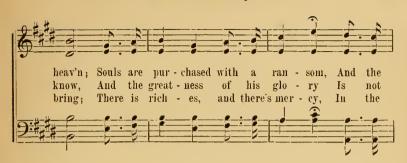
Now is the joy of the fallen race, Now is the fulness of gospel grace,

Now does the Master reveal his face,

Now is the harvest time.

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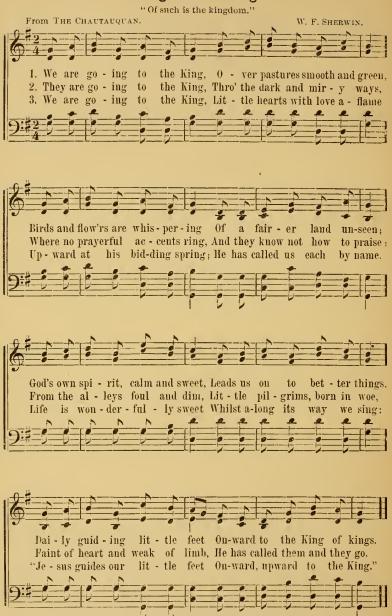








## Going to the King.



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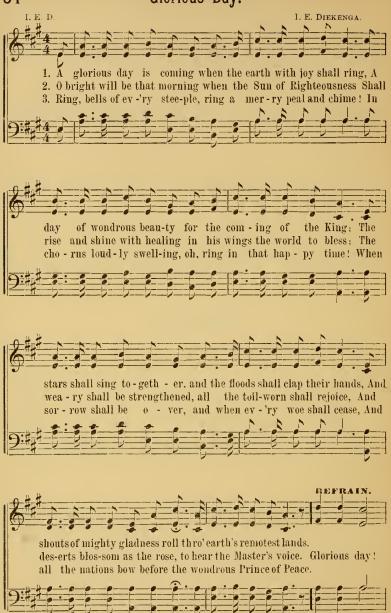
31 "I, the Lord, \* \* \* \* will hold thy hand." Isa. 42: 6. Rev. J. S. B. 1. In help-less guilt I lay, un - til I heard love's sweet command. 2. Then pardoned, saved, and wholly cured, I sought a like-blest band. 3. A pil-grim still, I'm tray-el-ing To Canaan's hap-py land: 4. 0 soul, if doubts becloud thy faith, Still on the prom-ise stand; "A - rise and walk to do my will; The Lord will hold thy hand," In lov - ing work grew more assured, The Lord will hold my hand. My guid-ing star I see, and sing, The Lord doth hold my hand. Hear what the voice from heaven saith, "The Lord will hold thy hand." The Lord will hold thy hand, 0 yes, The Lord will hold thy hand; Whatbe - tid - ing, Safe homeward guiding, The Lord will hold thy hand.

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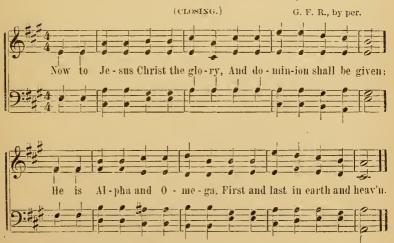


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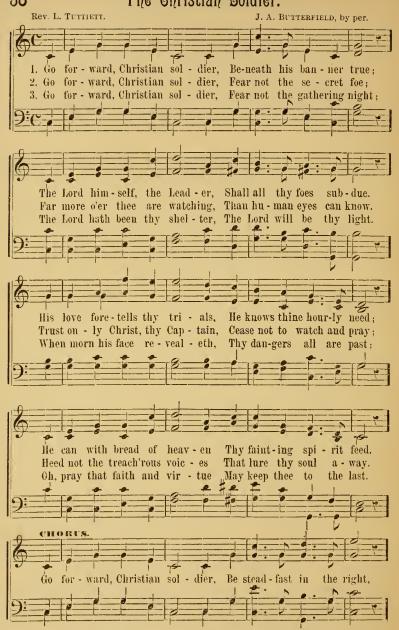
4 0 sweet will be the music that in rapture we shall hear, When eyes at last are opened, and we see the angels near, And, oh, the bliss of meeting with the dearly loved of yore. And then to feel that sin and death and parting are no more.

## Now to Jesus Christ the Glory.

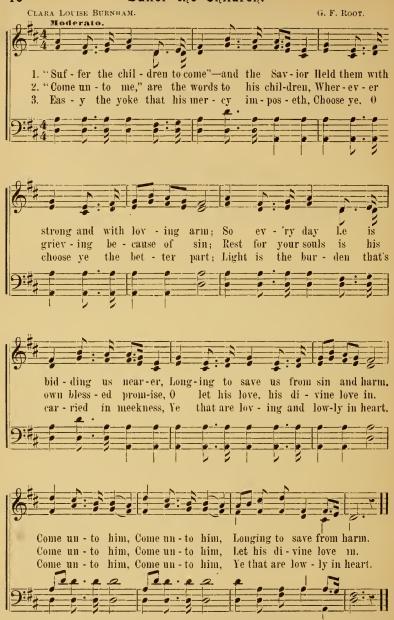




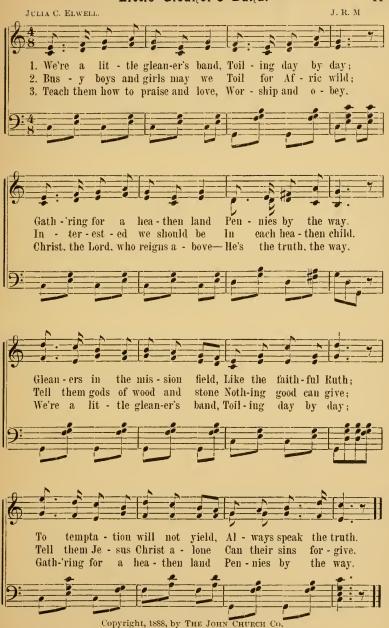


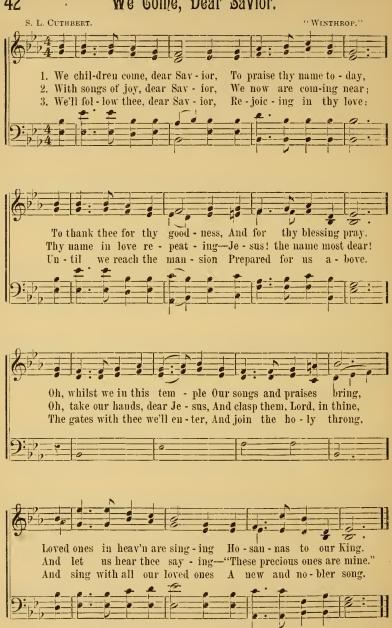




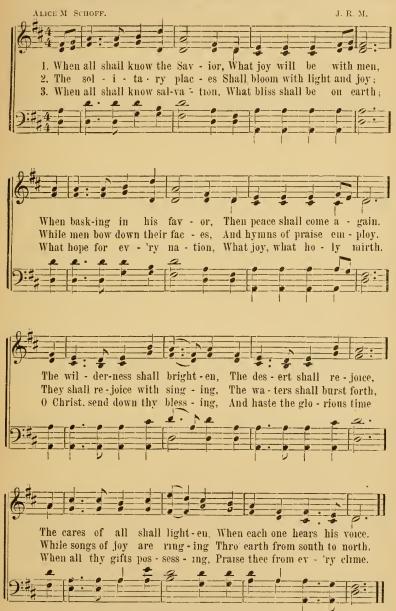


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## Sing of Jesus.



- 1. Sing of Je sus! sing for-ev er Of the love that changes
- 2. With his blood the Lord hath bought them, When they knew him not, he

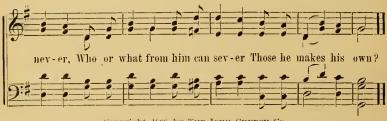




nev - er, Who or what from him can sev-er Those he makes his own? sought them, And from all their wand'rings brought them, His the praise alone.

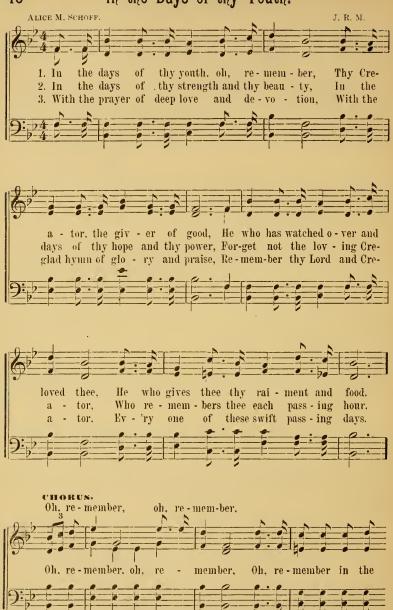






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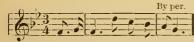


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#### LOWER LIGHTS.



1 Brightly beams our Father's mercy, From his lighthouse evermore, But to us he gives the keeping Of the lights along the shore.

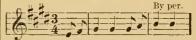
#### CHORUS.

Let the lower lights be burning.
Send a gleam across the wave:
Some poor struggling, fainting seaman
You may rescue, you may save.

- 2 Dark the night of sin has settled; Loud the angry billows roar; Eager eyes are watching, longing, For the lights along the shore.
- 3 Trim your feeble lamp, my brother; Some poor sailor, tempest tost. Trying now to make the harbor. In the darkness may be lost.

P. P. Bliss.

#### JEWELS.



When he cometh, when he cometh,
 To make up his jewels,
 All his jewels, precious jewels,
 His loved and his own.

#### CHORUS.

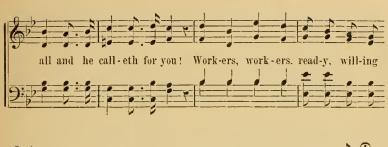
Like the stars of the morning, His bright crown adorning, They shall shine in their beauty, Bright gems for his crown.

- 2 He will gather, he will gather,The gems from his kingdom;All the pure ones, all the bright ones,His loved and his own.
- 3 Little children, little children, Who love their Redeemer, Are the jewels, precious jewels, His loved and his own.

Rev. W. O. CUSHING.

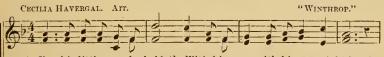


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### His Little Ones.



- 1. Yes, his little ones he holdeth With his own, with his own right hand.
- 2. Yes, his little ones he guardeth With a watchful, a watch-ful eye,
- 3. Yes, his little ones he bid deth With his tender. his ten-der voice,





Teaching, teaching them so gently Just to learn, just to learn to stand. Warning them when danger cometh, Standing ever, yes, ever nigh. Fear thou not. for I am with thee, So be glad, and rejoice, re-joice.



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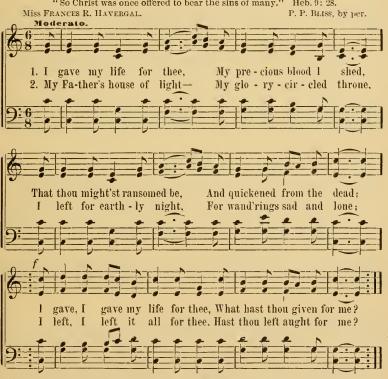
# The Light of the World is Jesus.





#### What Hast Thou Done for Me?

"So Christ was once offered to bear the sins of many," Heb. 9: 28,

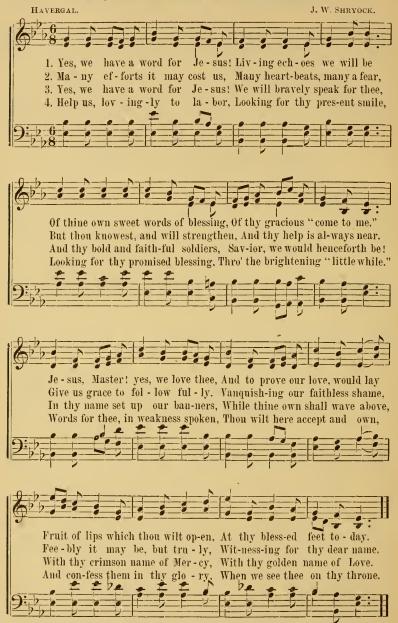


3 I suffered much for thee, More than thy tongue can tell, Of bitterest agony,

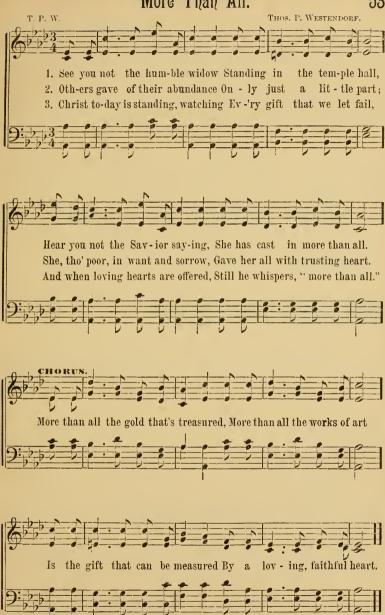
To rescue thee from hell: I've borne, I've borne it all for thee, What hast thou borne for me?

4 And I have brought to thee, Down from my home above, Salvation full and free,

My pardon and my love; I bring, I bring rich gifts to thee, What hast thou brought to me?

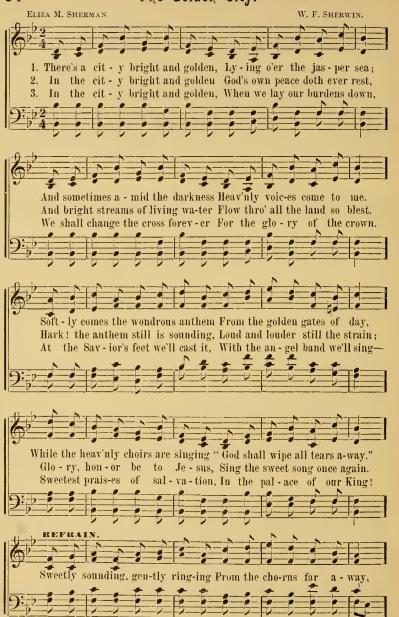


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### The Golden City.

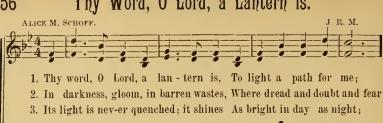


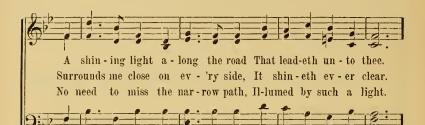
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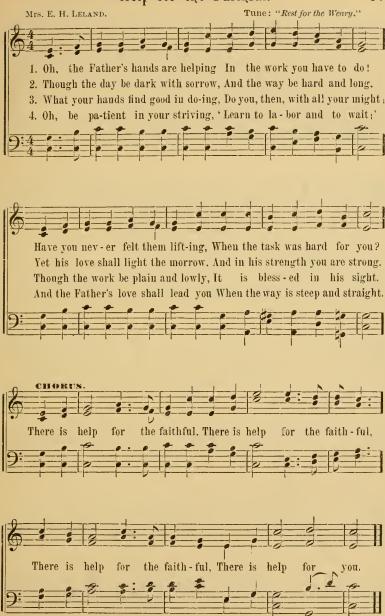


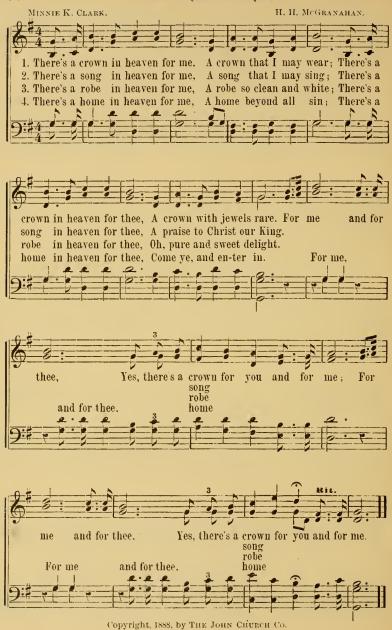


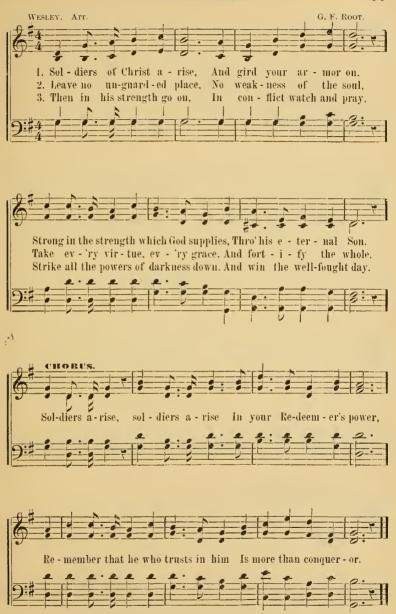




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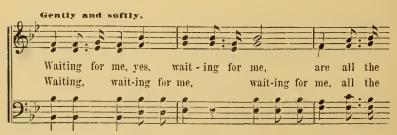
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## Waiting for Me.

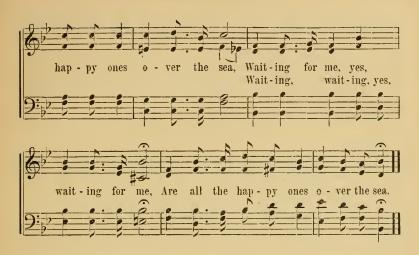




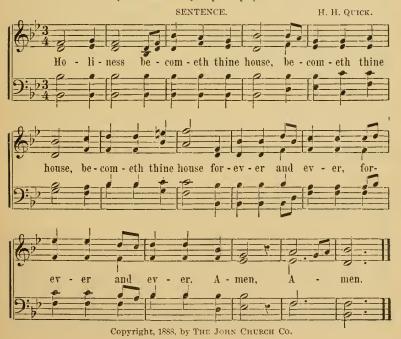




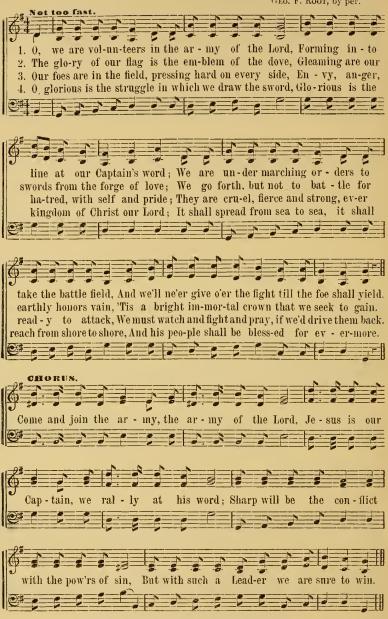
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# Holiness Becometh Thine House.



GEO. F. ROOT, by per.





Il IIIII.

J. R. Murray.

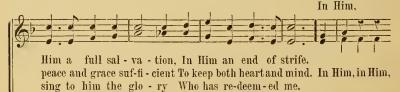


- 1. In Him is love a bound-ing, In Him re-deem-ing grace, In 2. In Him I now am rest ing, The half I can not tell Of
- 3. But when I see thee, Je sus, When face to face we meet, Then









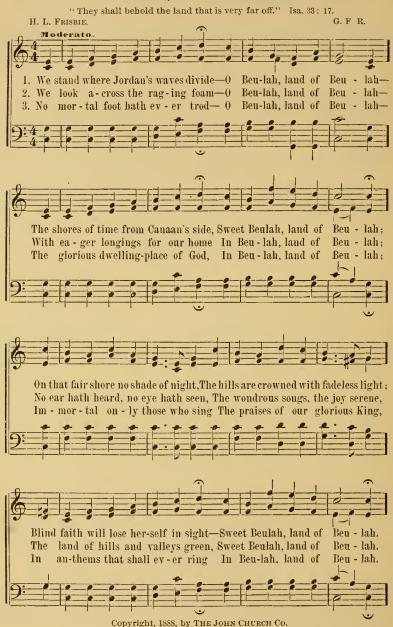
CHORUS.

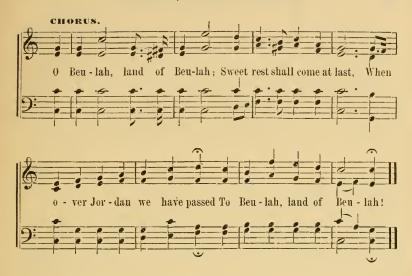




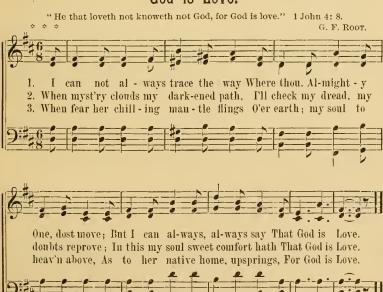




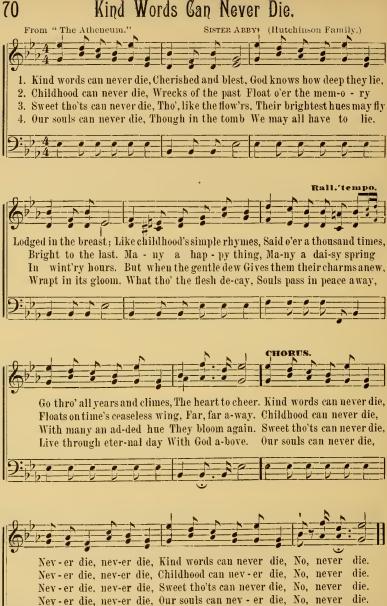


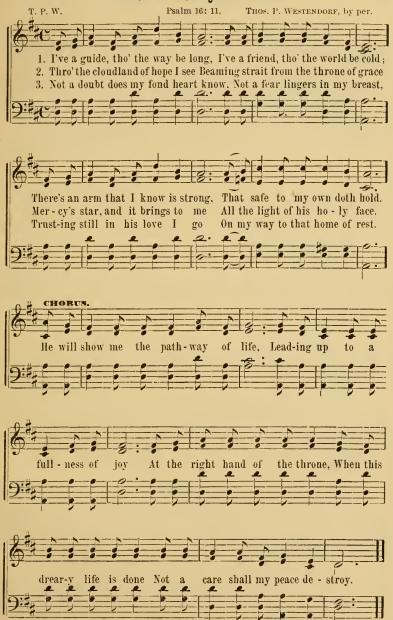


#### God is Love.

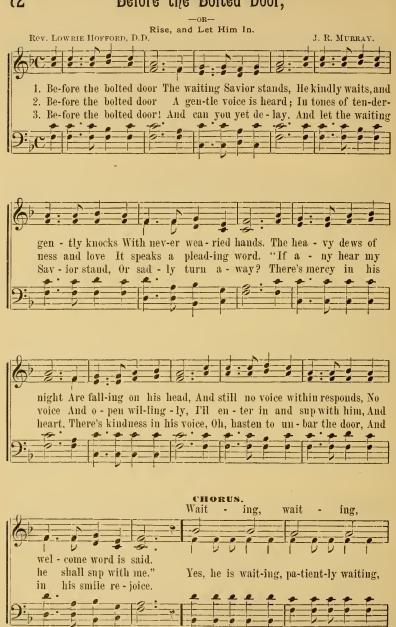


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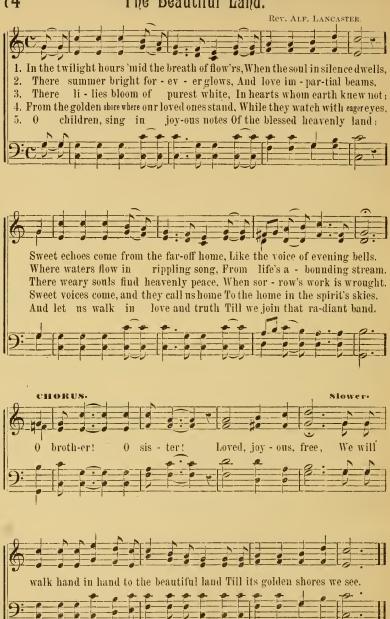
## Before the Bolted Door,



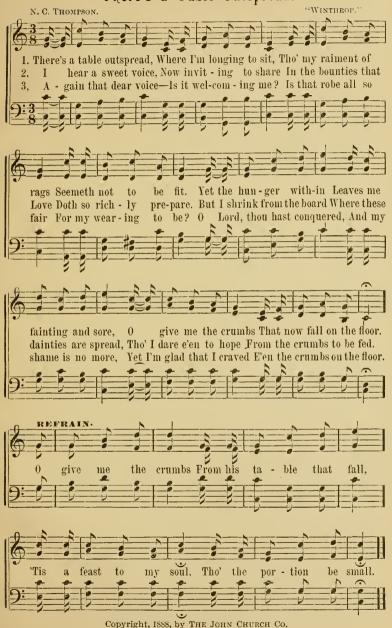
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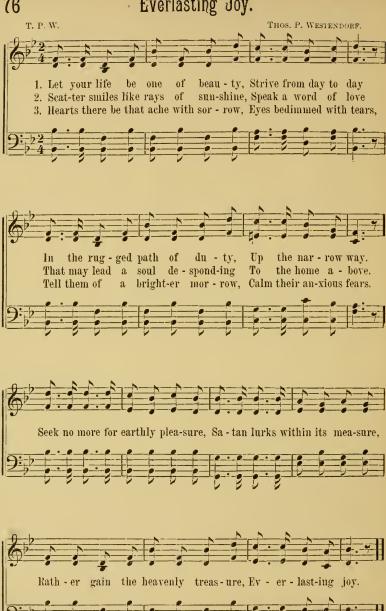


## The Beautiful Land.



From "The Carol," by per.





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BERNARD,

G. F. ROOT.



- 1. No voice can sing, no mind can frame, Nor can the mem-'ry find
- 2. 0 hope of ev-'ry contrite heart, 0 joy of all the meek,
- 3. But what to those who find? ah! this Nor tongue, nor pen can show;





A sweet-er sound than Je - sus' name, The Sav-ior of man - kind.

To those who fall how kind thou art, How good to those who seek!

The love of Je - sus what it is, None but his loved ones know.



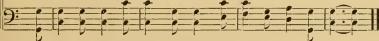


Je-sus, the ve-ry thought of thee With sweetness fills the breast,





But sweet-er far thy face to see, And in thy presence rest.



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H. R. Y.



- 1. What to me are all life's pleasures? What is all its wealth and pride?
- 2. 0 my Sav-ior, thee possess ing, All the wealth of heav'n is mine;
- 3. Child of God and heir of heav-en, 0 the won-ders of his love!





Give to me the hid-den treas-ures, Let me in my Lord a - bide. Je - sus Christ my name confess-ing, 0 my soul, canst thou re-pine? O how great the mer-cy giv - en, Coming down from heav'n above.





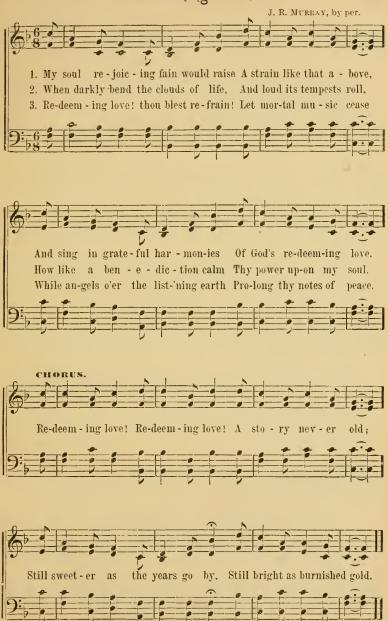
Christ in me, the hope of glo - ry, Hid-den mys-te-ry di - vine

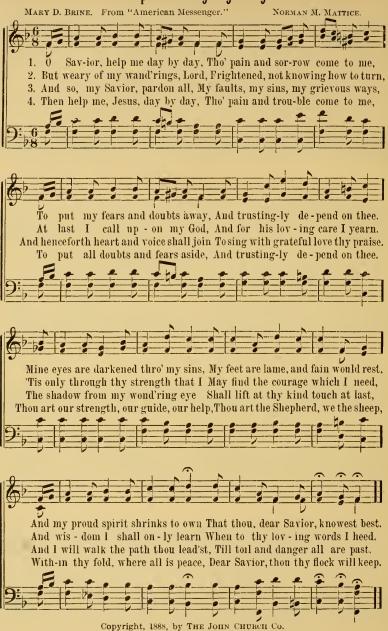




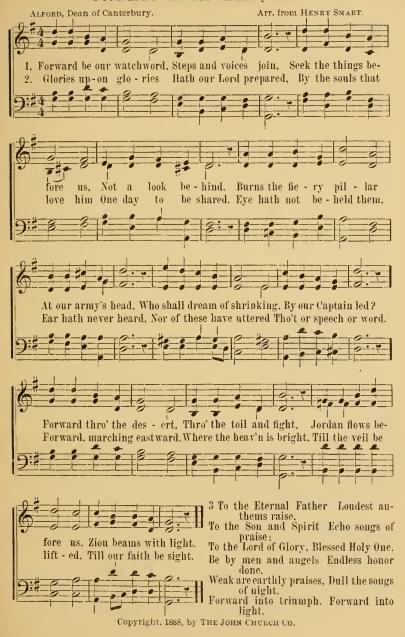
Let me tell the wondrous sto-ry, I am his and he is mine.



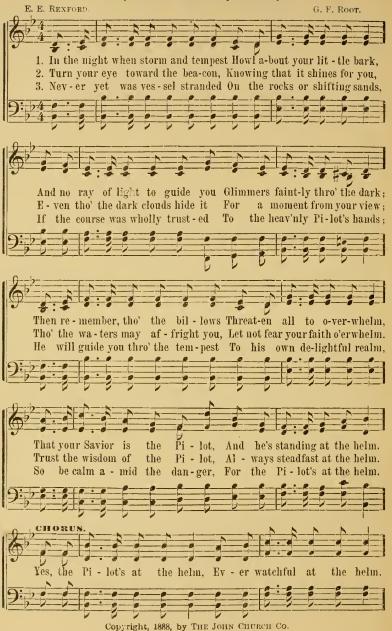




#### Forward! be our Watchword.



#### The Pilot's at the Helm.





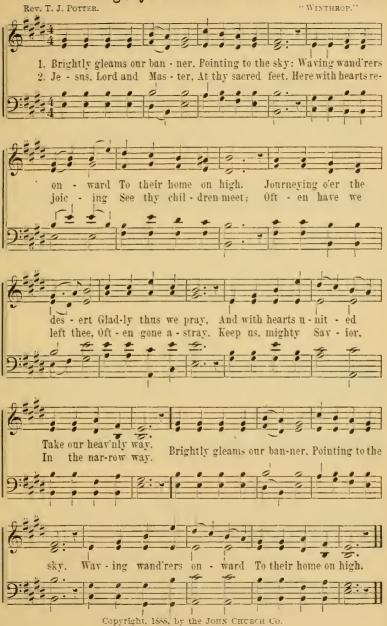
4 Forward march! Forward march! Through th'allurements of temptation, Through the fires of tribulation, Holding forth the great salvation,

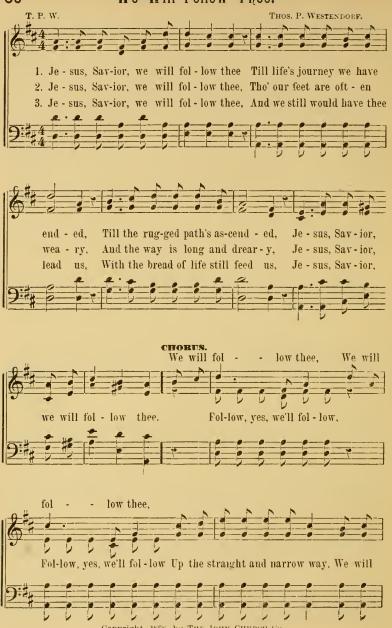
Forward march!

- 5 Forward march! Forward march! Till thy bending head be hoary,
- Till shall close thine earthly story,
- Till thou step from grace to glory, Forward march!

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"Unto them that look for him shall he appear the second time, without sin, unto salvation." Heb. 9: 28. P. P. B. P. P. Bliss, by per. 1. Down life's dark vale we wander, Till Je - sus comes; We watch and 2. 0h, let my lamp be burn-ing, When Je-sus comes; For him my 3. No more heart-pangs nor sadness, When Je-sus comes; All peace and 4. All doubts and fears will vanish, When Je-sus comes; All gloom his CHORUS. won - der. Till Je wait and sns comes. When Je soul be yearning, sns comes. All joy his glad-ness. Je joy and When sus comes. face ban - ish. When will SHS comes. 2 loved ones bringing, When Je-sus comes; All praise thro' heaven ringing, All beau-ty bright and vernal, When When Je - sus comes. Je-sus All - ter - nal, When Je - sus comes. comes: glo - ry, grand, e









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## Dismission.

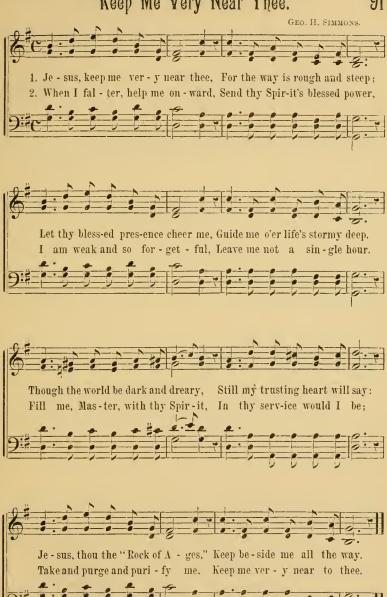
(SICILY.)

Lord, dismiss us with thy blessing,
Fill our hearts with joy and peace;
Let us each, thy love possessing,
Triumph in redeeming grace.
0 refresh us,
Traveling through this wilderness.

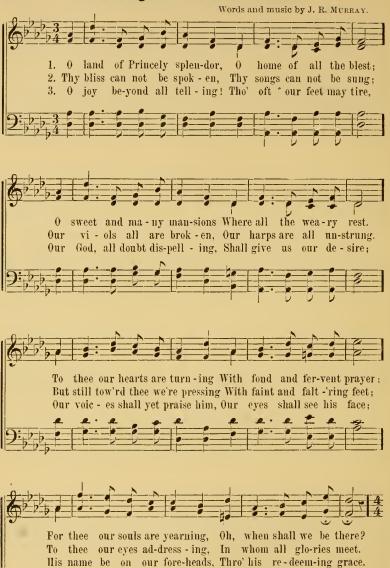
## Zion, Beautiful Beyond Compare.

"How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of hosts," Ps. 84: 1. G. F. R. 1. Zi - on, beau - ti-ful beyond compare, E'en on earth thy dwellings are! 2. In thy tabernacles, Lord, how sweet Those who love thy name, to meet. 3. Savior, in thine earthly temple here To thy waiting ones ap - pear, Pre-cious ev -'ry court and ev-'ry gate, Where thy loving peo - ple wait. Those who bow before thy throne to pray, Those who seek the narrow way. to each the sweet assurance given That it is the gate of heaven. Blest are they who find a place In thy house, 0 God of grace; There, from every earthly care set free, They will still be praising thee.

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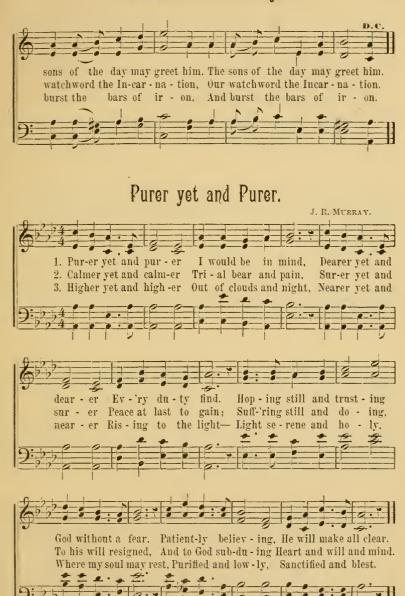




#### The Lord is Gracious.

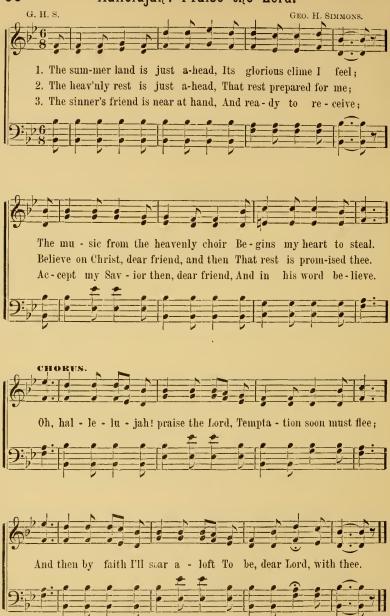




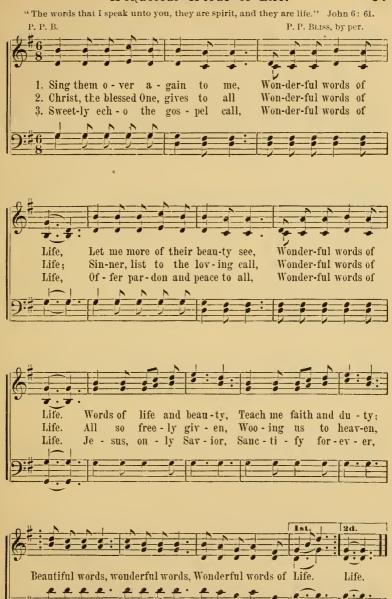


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### Hallelujah! Praise the Lord.

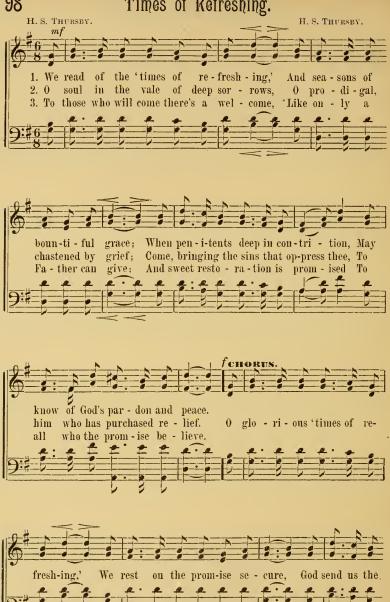


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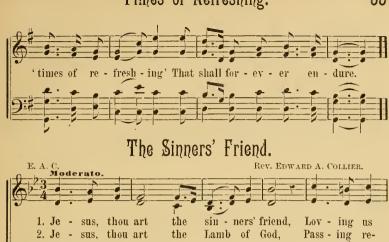




## Times of Refreshing.



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3 Jesus, our Shepherd good, thou art, Bearing the feeble ones on thy heart; Seeking the erring with care untold, Leading them home to thy sure fold.

4 Jesus, thou art the Prince of Peace, Hearing thy bidding, life's tumults cease; Speak thou to us as to wind and sea, Great in our hearts the calm shall be. 5 Jesus, thon art the King of kings, Hasten thy glory on time's swift wings; Gather all diadems on thy brow, King of our hearts to thee we have

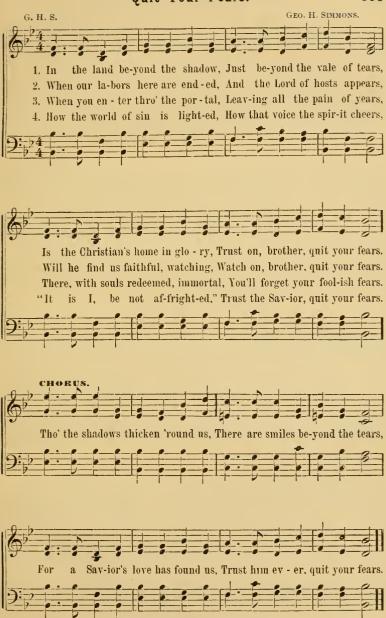
life's tumults cease; King of our hearts, to thee we bow, Copyright, 1888, by The John Church Co.



## Jesus Christ, our Savior.

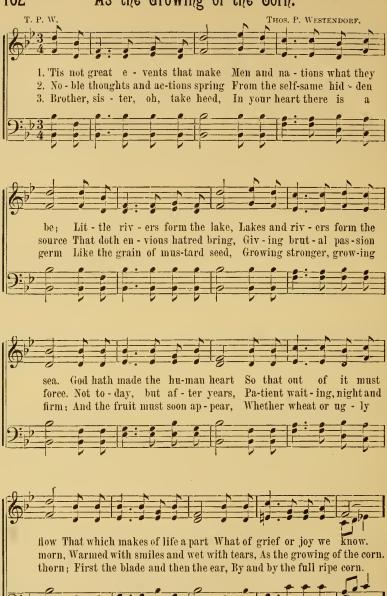


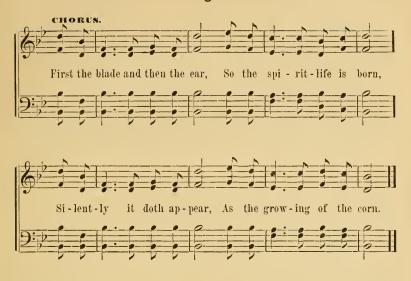




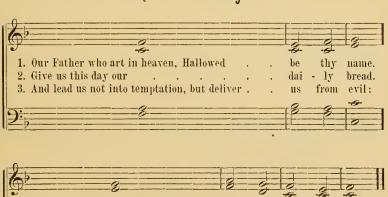
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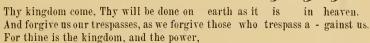
# As the Growing of the Gorn.





# The Lord's Prayer.



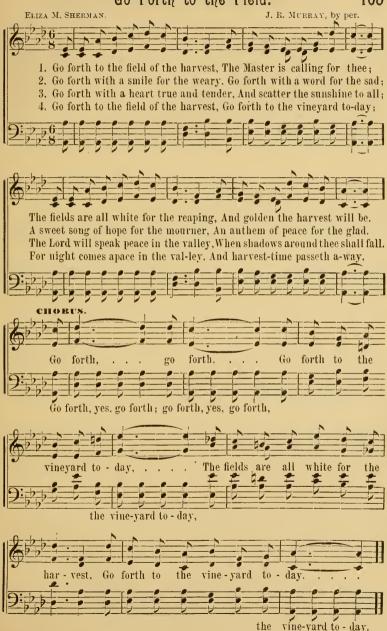


and the glory, for - ever and ever. A - men.

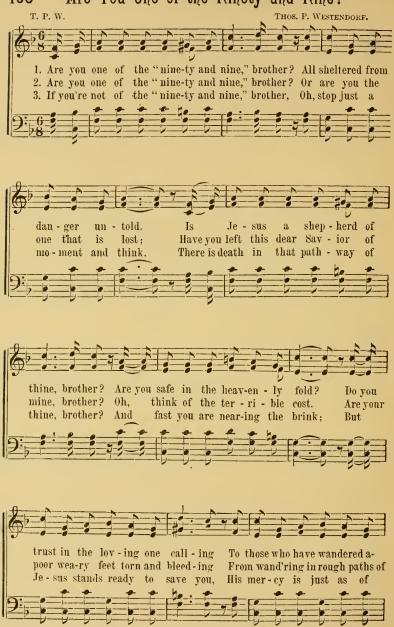


#### What Can I Do?

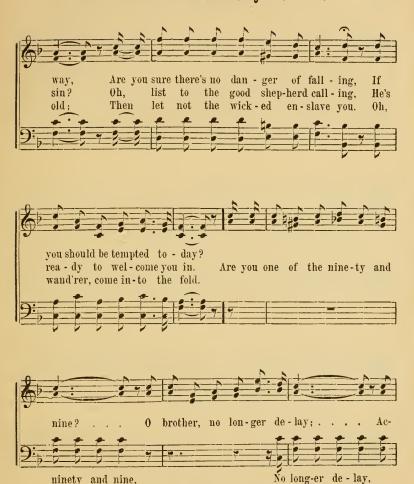




# 106 Are You One of the Ninety and Nine?

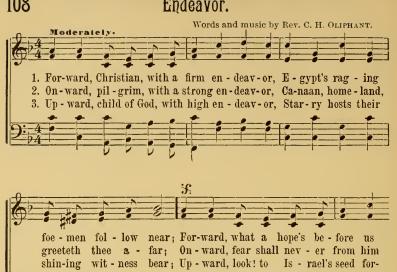


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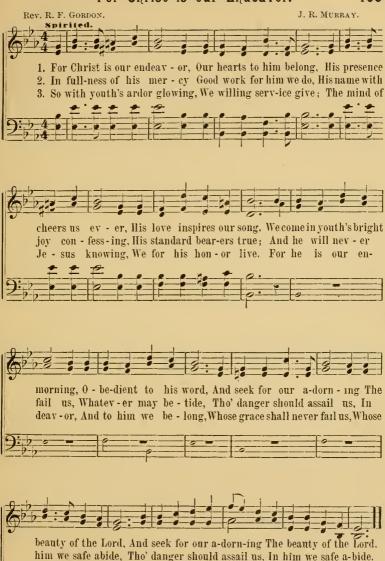
#### Endeavor.



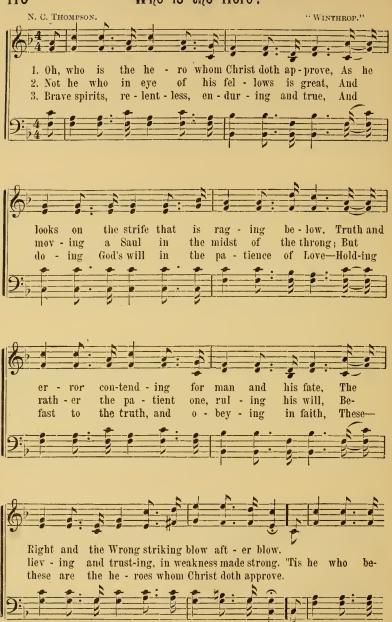
D. S. For-ward, mourning shall be turned to





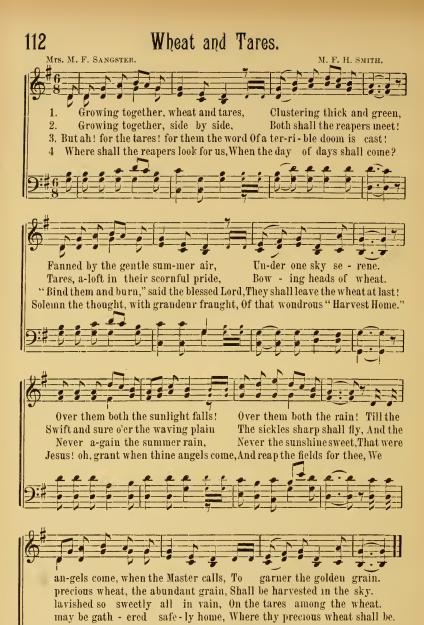


love inspires our song, Whose grace shall never fail us, Whose love inspires our song.

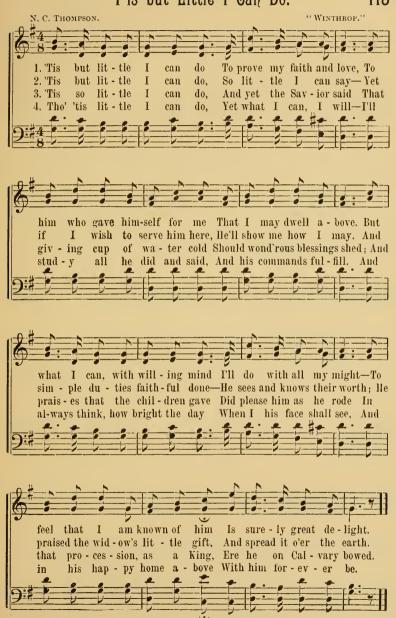


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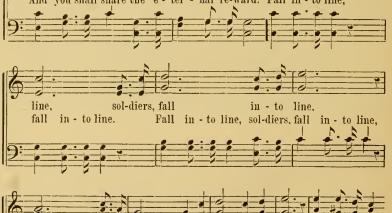




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tle, for Je - sus shall win! Fierce is the war-

0n

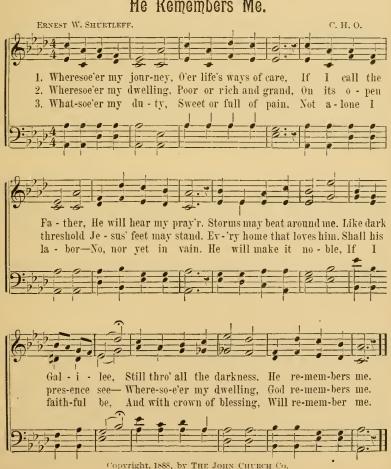
On to the battle,

to the bat

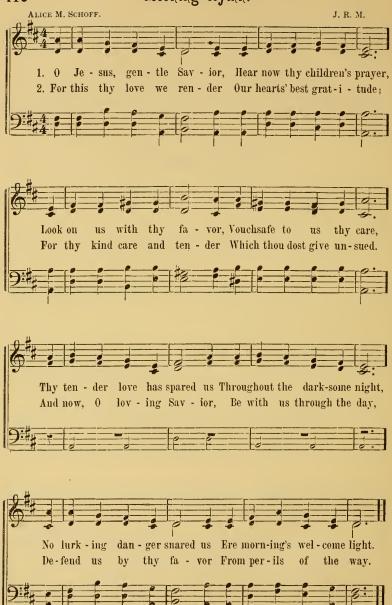
fall in-to line!



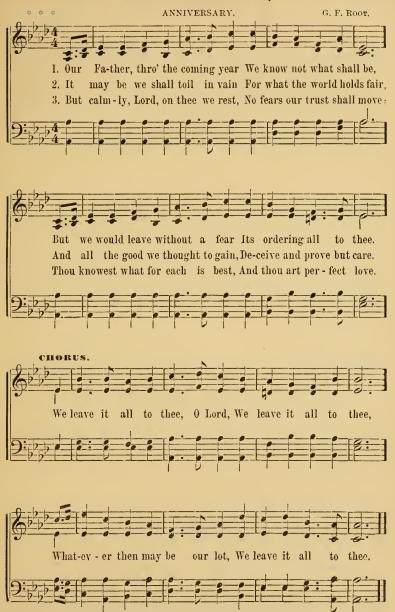
## He Remembers Me.



# Morning Hymn.



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118 All the Way Home. Mrs. E. W. CHAPMAN. J. H. TENNEY. May be sung as a Solo. 1. All the way home the Savior will guide you, Comfort, sus-tain, what-2. All the way home his promise shall cheer you, In ev-'ry toil he'll 3. All the way home the Savior will bless you, Fears all in vain shall be-tide you, He by his grace all your need will sup-ply, be near you, Ten - der - ly feed you with man - na di - vine; dis-tress you, Brightly his light on your pathway shall gleam. Well-springs of love are a-bund-ant on high, Ev-er and ev-er his Gra-cious-ly teach you with line up - on line, Ev - er and ev - er his Gnid-ing your steps with its ra - di-ant beam, Ev - er and ev - er its



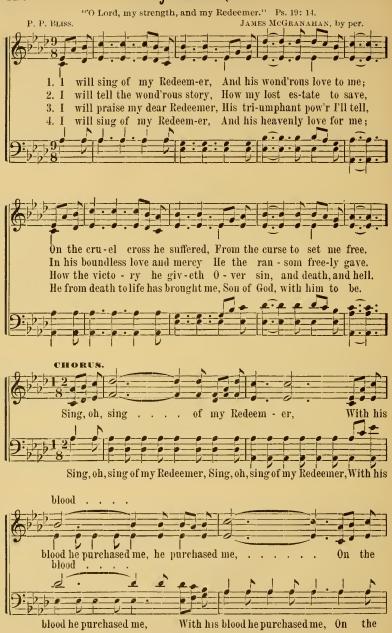
care will be nigh, All the way home, all the way home; Ev-er and evmercy shall shine, All the way home, all the way home; Ev-er and evbrilliance shall stream, All the way home, all the way home; Ev-er and ev-



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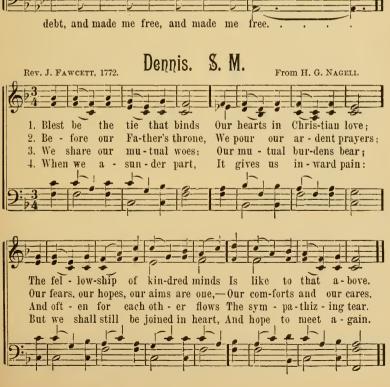


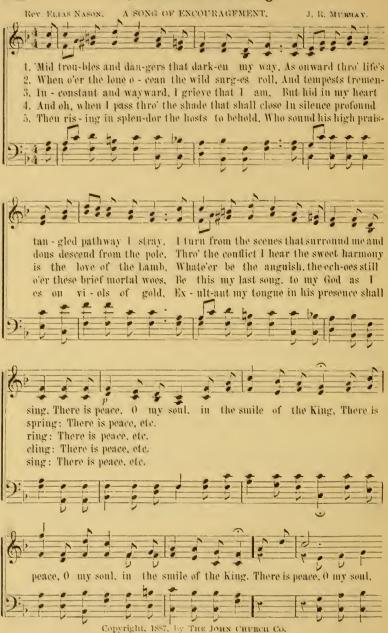
## My Redeemer.



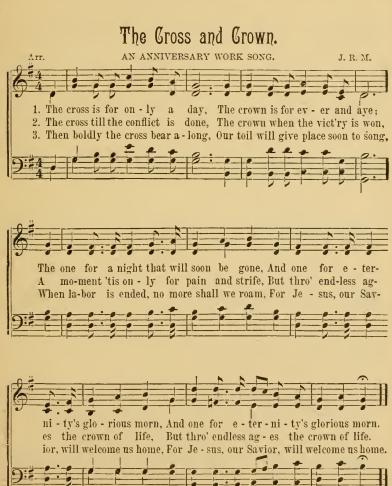


debt, . . . and made me free, and made me free.



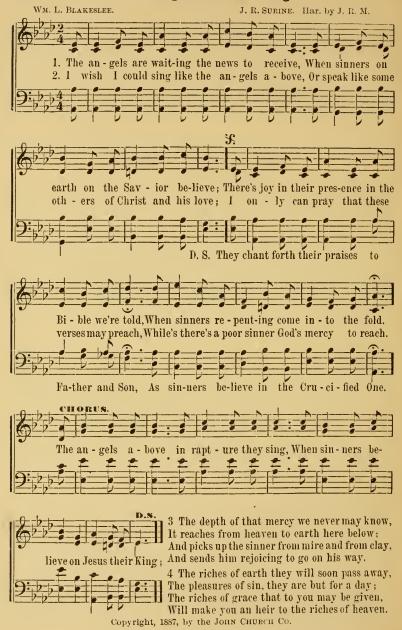






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# The Angels are Waiting.



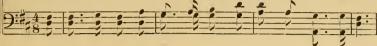
"He that believeth on the Son of God hath the witness in himself." 1 John 5: 10.

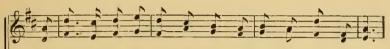
H. BUTTERWORTH.

By permission



- 1. The light that once in Ju dah shone, We may no more behold;
- 2. My soul be-hold the end-less light In Je-sus' reign be-gin;
- 3. Yes, though his rays no lon ger shine The gold en ark a-bove,





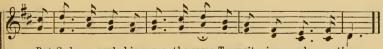
No bright She-ki - nah makes its throne 'Mid cher - u - bim of gold; The flame that once without was bright, Now shines more bright within; Within the spir-it's in - most shrine Still glows Im-man-uel's love;



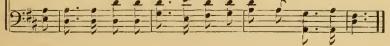


No more the pen-te-cost-al flame Re-turns to ho-ly men, No long-er to the eye of sense The out-ward vis-ion glows, There dwells his glory as of yore—Then cease with doubt thy strife;

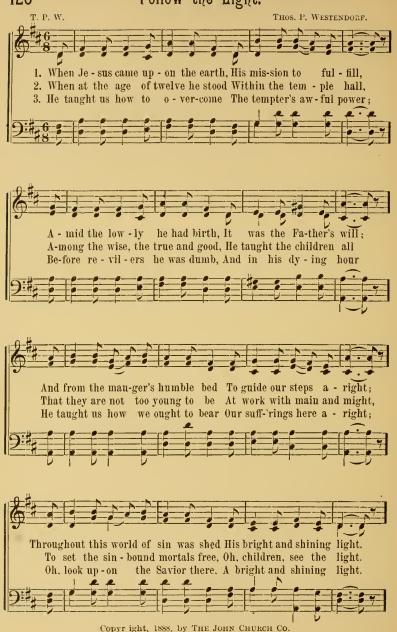




But God re-veals his grace the same To wait - ing souls as then. But in the in-ward ev - i - dence Doth Christ his love dis-close. In help-less darkness walk no more—Be-hold the Light of Life!



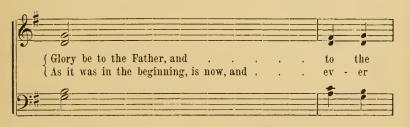
# Follow the Light.







## Gloria Patri.

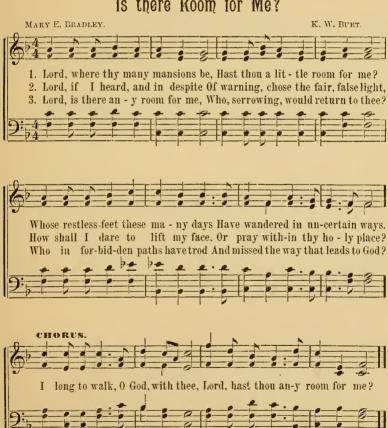






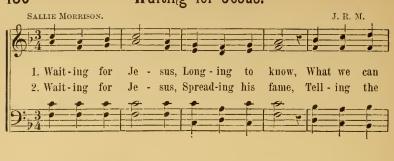


#### Is there Room for Me?

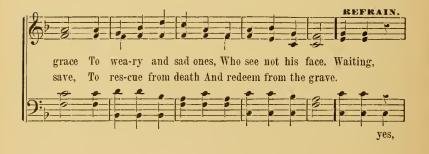


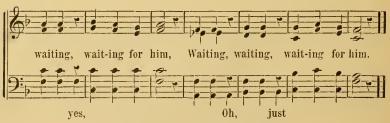
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## Waiting for Jesus.

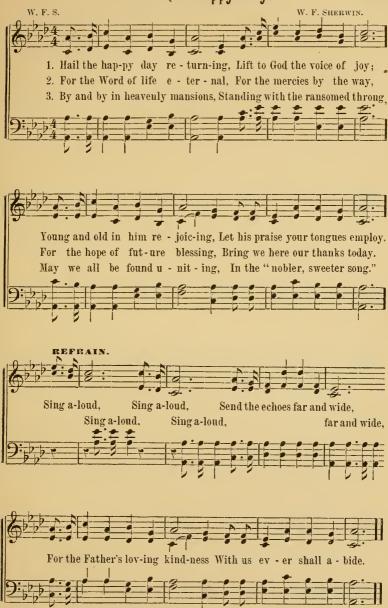




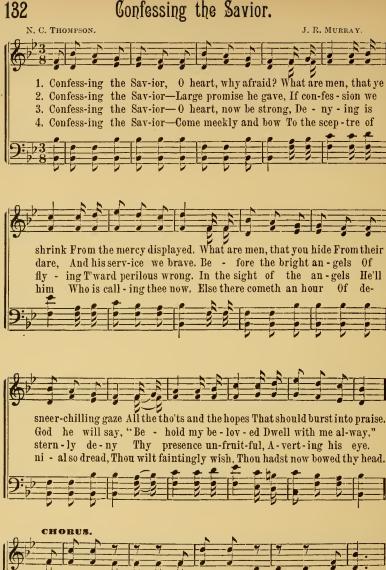




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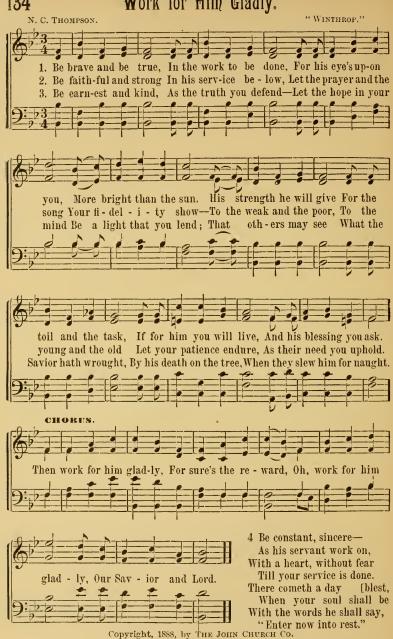
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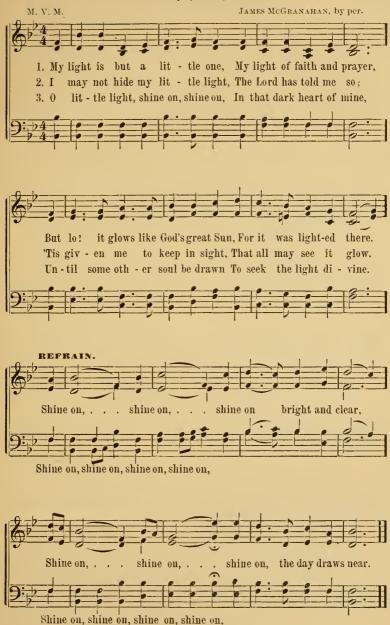


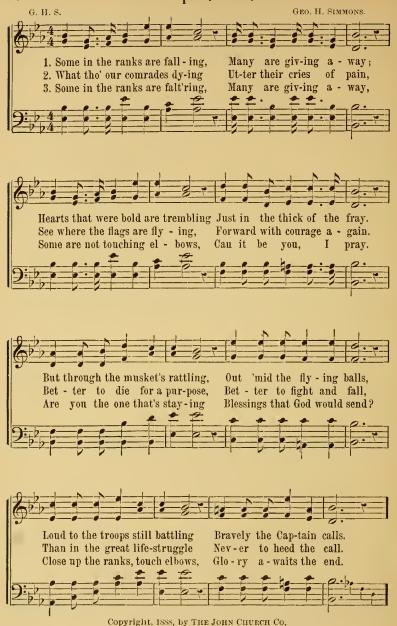
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fess - ing, con-fess-ing. be - liev - ing,











#### DUKE STREET.



1 0 Lord, our Guardian and our stay, Do thou our humble efforts bless, And every evil take away,

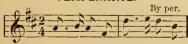
And spread the cause of righteousness.

2 From day to day thy power make known.

Thy wis dom and thy truth divine; And may we still thy goodness own, While round our path thy mercies shine.

3 The drunkard, Lord, in pity see, A slave to Satan and to sin; Oh, teach him from all sin to flee; Restore and make him clean within.

#### TEMPERANGE.



1 Brothers! rally for the conflict, See the banner wave; Temperature hands are passing on

Temperance bands are passing onward, Fallen men to save.

#### CHORUS.

Hear a mighty host of freemen Songs of triumph raise; Love hath conquered, chains are broken, Give to God the praise.

- 2 Burst the tyrants bands asunder, Set the captives free;
- Let rejoicing wives and mothers
  Shout the jubilee.

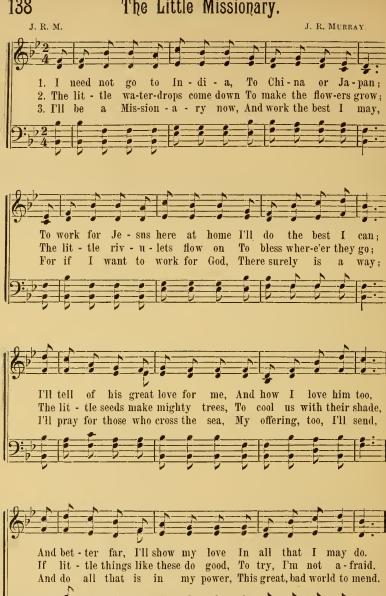
# GLOSING HYMN.

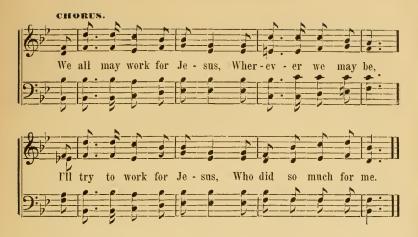
I Blessed Savior, watch us, guard us, As we leave our "Sabbath home;" Guide and keep us from all danger, Till again to thee we come.

Though we very often wander, Sorely tempted, prone to sin, Yet we pray that thou wouldst hear us, Cleanse and make us pure within.

2 Make each spirit pure and lowly, Make us leave the ways of strife; Lead us in the path of duty,

Lead us to the "better life."
Thus we'd serve thee, blessed Savior,
Till we've crossed life's stormy sea;
And with each loved friend and teacher
All are gathered home with thee,





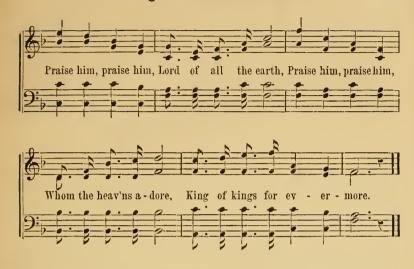
#### DEAR JESUS, EVER AT MY SIDE.

Tune: "The Little Missionary," (omitting the chorus).

- 1 Dear Jesus, ever at my side,
  How loving must thou be
  To leave thy home in heaven, to guard
  A little child like me.
  Thy beautiful and shining face
  I see not, though so near;
  The sweetness of thy soft, low voice
  I am too deaf to hear.
- 2 I can not feel thee touch my hand With pressure light and mild, To check me as my mother did, When I was but a child. But I have felt thee in my thoughts, Fighting with sin for me; And when my heart loves God, I know The sweetness is from thee.
- 3 And when, dear Savior! I kneel down,
  Morning and night to prayer,
  Something, there is, within my heart
  Which tells me Thou art there.
  Yes! when I pray, thou prayest too—
  Thy prayer is all for me;
  But when I sleep, thou sleepest not,
  But watchest patiently.
  Rev. F. W. Faber,

# Swing the Golden Gensers.





# Lord, Thy Happy Children.

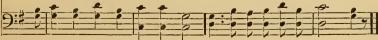


- 1. For Sabbath morning bright and fair, Lord, thy happy children praise thee;
- 2. For lov-ing deeds this day inspires, Lord, thy happy children praise thee;
- 3. For joy of earth and hope of heav'n, Lord, thy happy children praise thee;

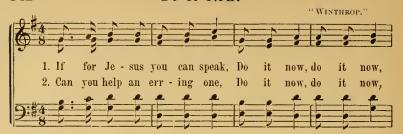




For all its treasures rich and rare, Lord, thy happy children praise thee. For holy thoughts and good desires, Lord, thy happy children praise thee. For all the blessings thou hast given, Lord, thy happy children praise thee.



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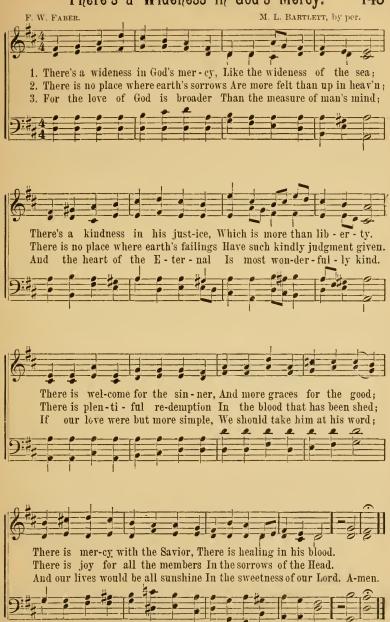








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# The Ten Virgins;

-OR---

### When the Bridegroom Comes.

Note.—In the singing of the several verses let the tempo be governed by the sentiment to be expressed. Some of the words require a slower movement than others. The line, "Go ye out to meet him," should be sung very fast. The Chorus must be closely connected to each verse. The whole song should be sung without interludes. It is impossible to represent in notes the peculiar effects produced by the colored people, from whose singing this music was arranged. The singers can very easily adapt the words to the music.

J. R. MURRAY.



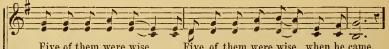
- 1. Five of them were wise when the Bridegroom came, Five of them were
- 2. Five of them were foolish when the Bridegroom came, Five of them were
- 3. The foolish had no oil when the Bridegroom came, The foolish had no
- 4. The foolish kept a-knocking when the Bridegroom came, The foolish kept a-



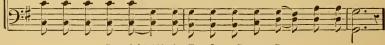


wise when the Bridegroom came, Five of them were wise, foolish when the Bridegroom came, Five of them were foolish, oil when the Bridegroom came, The fool-ish had no oil, The knocking when the Bridegroom came, The foolish kept a - knocking, The

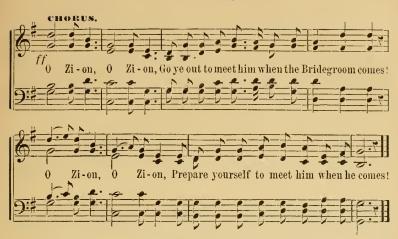




Five of them were wise, Five of them were wise when he came. Five of them were foolish, Five of them were foolish when he came. fool-ish had no oil, The fool-ish had no oil, when he came. fool-ish kept a knocking, The fool-ish kept a-knocking when he came.

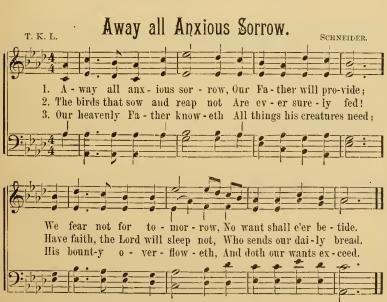


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- 5 Go ye out to meet him, when the Bridegroom comes!
  Go ye out to meet him, when the Bridegroom comes!

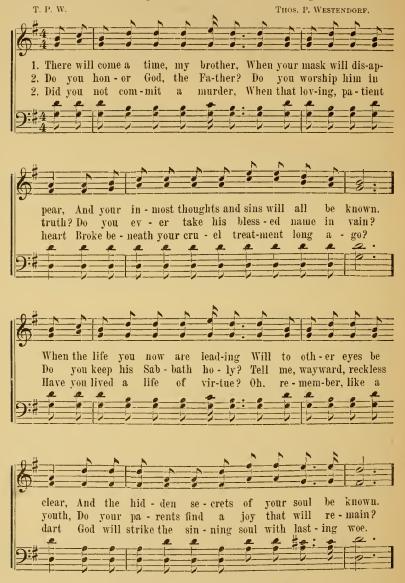
  #: Go ye out to meet him,: || when he comes!
- 6 Have your lamps a-burning when the Bridegroom comes, Have your lamps a-burning when the Bridegroom comes, ||: Have your lamps a-burning,:|| when he comes.



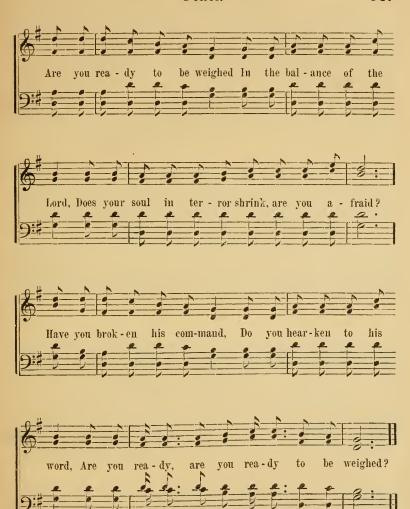
## Tekel.

Note.—This song was written after hearing Mr. Moody's "Tekel" sermon, and contains the ten commandments in verse.

"Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting."



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4 Are you sure that you are honest?

Have you ever told a lie?

Do you covet what your neighbor calls his own?

Oh, consider now, my brother.

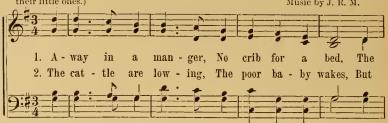
That the soul that sins shall die;

By repentance you can only now atone.

# Luther's Gradle Hymn.

(Composed by Martin Luther for his children, and still sung by German mothers to their little ones.)

Music by J. R. M.

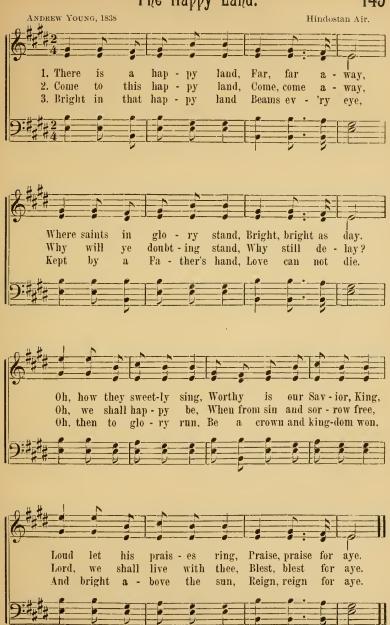




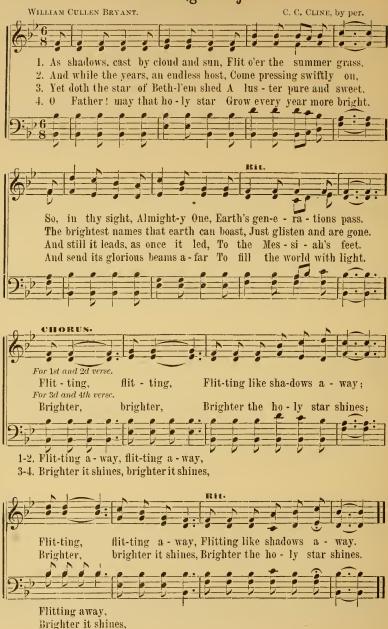


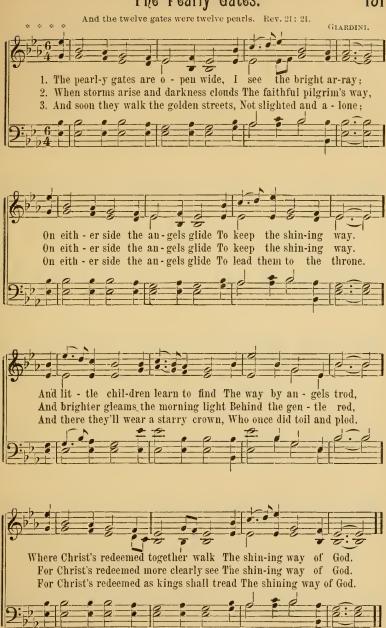


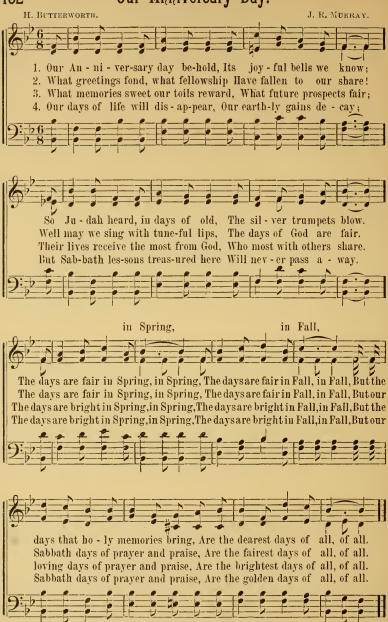
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# Flitting Away.

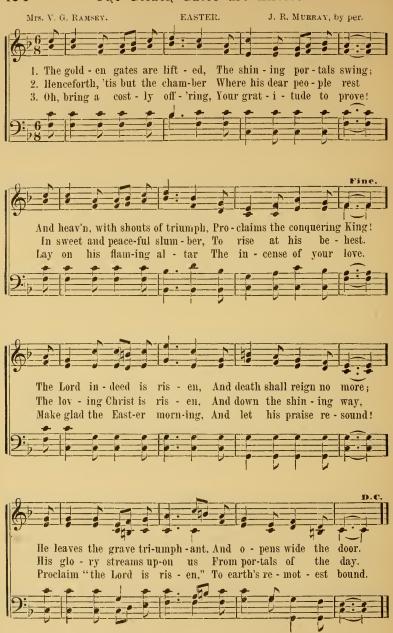






From "Anniversary Songs," by per.



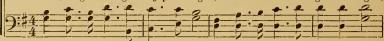


FLOWER SUNDAY OR CHILDREN'S DAY. CLARA LOUISE BURNHAM. G. F. ROOT. Once more we gath-er here, a hap - py band, Wel-come the day, 2. Blessings have crowned the work we've found to do, All thro' the year, Now 'mid the song of birds and scent of flowers Meet we a-gain. Wel-come the day; Once more to bless the kind protect - ing hand All thro' the year, When we have sought the Master's will to know, Meet we a - gain, Greeting the friends who bless our happiest hours, Which has brought us on our way. And have felt his pres-ence near. Joy - ful the prais-es that to And the cause of right maintain. heaven we send, Glad ev - 'ry heart here to - day; For oh, in

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- 1. Come, let us all in joyful strain Sing of that wondrous night a-gain.
- 2. Now raise the song in glad accord, To praise the birth-night of our Lord,
- 3. Come, sing the song with joyful might, And marvel at that glorious night,





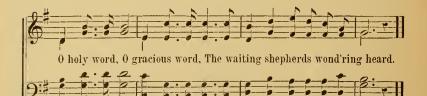
When low-ly lay and gen-tly smiled The bless-ed Sav-ior, meek and mild. When trembling shepherds saw the sight Of heavenly brightness in the night. When wise men, guided by a star, To wor-ship him came from a - far.





0 holy night, 0 peaceful night, 0n which heav'n shone with splendid light;





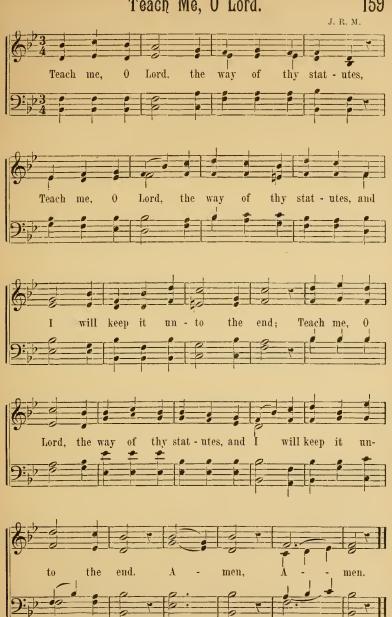
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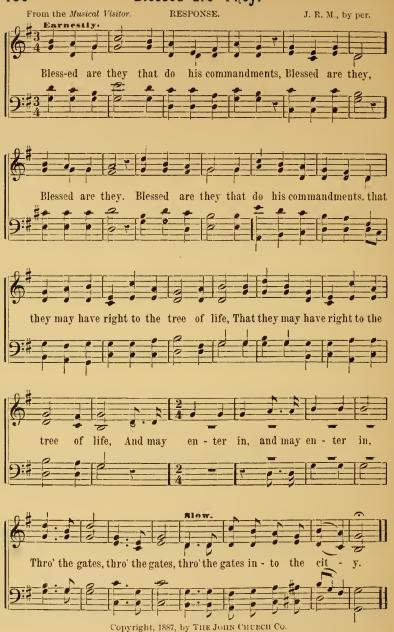
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# ELEMENTS OF MUSIC.

#### LESSON L

#### TONE, PROPERTIES, AND DEPARTMENTS.

- 1. A musical sound is called a Tone.
- 2. In every tone there is length, pitch, power and quality.
- 3. The duration of a tone is called length.
- 4. The highness or lowness of a tone is called its pitch.
- 5. The loudness or softness of a tone is called its power.
- 6. The *character* of a tone is called its quality.

Note.—The difference between a flute tone and a violin tone is a difference of quality. The same voice can make a joyful tone and a sad tone, a clear tone and a sombre tone; and these are differences, not of length, pitch or power, but of quality.

- 7. Length, pitch, power and quality are called the properties of tones.
- 8. Rhythmics, Melodics, Dynamics are the names of the Departments into which the science of music naturally divides itself.
  - 9. Rhythmics treats of the length of sounds.
  - 10. Melodics treats of the pitch of sounds.
  - 11. Dynamics treats of the power and quality of sounds.
- 12. When people speak intelligently of the rhythmic character of a piece of music, they mean something about the tone-lengths used, or their accents, or the measure or movement in which they go.
- 13. When people speak of the melodic character of music, they mean something about the pitches used, their pleasant or peculiar succession, their highness or their lowness.
- 14. When people speak of the *dynamic* character of music, they mean something about the loudness or sweetness, or sadness or joyfulness of the tones, or both combined as loud and joyful, soft and sad, etc.

QUESTIONS.—What is a musical sound called? What is there in every tone? What is the duration of a tone called? the highness or lowness? the loudness or softness? Explain the term quality. What are length, pitch, power and quality called? Name the departments into which the science of music is divided. Of what does the first department treat? The second? The third? What is a tone? When people speak of the melodic character of music, to what do they refer? What is meant when speaking of Dynamics? Rhythmics?

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#### LESSON II.

#### NOTES, BEATS AND MEASURES. RESTS.

- 1. The length or duration of tones is represented to the eye by characters called *notes*.
  - 2. The names of notes, their shape and relative value are as follows:

The Whole Note,

which equals two Halves,

or four Quarters,

or eight Eighths,

or sixteen Sixteenths,

or thirtytwo Thirty-seconds.

- 3. Music is divided by *pulsations*, or *beats*, into small portions, called *measures*.
- 4. Measures are represented to the eye by the spaces between vertical lines, as follows:

### | Measure | Measure | Measure | I

- 5. The vertical lines are called bars. The last one in the example above is called a double bar, or close.
  - 6. There are various kinds of measures.
- 7. When the measures consist of two beats each, the music is said to be in Double measure.
- 8. A downward motion of the hand goes with the first beat in each measure, and an upward motion with the second beat in the measure. This is called *keeping*, or *beating time*. The first beat in a measure is always a strong or accented one.
- 9. A measure which has three beats is called *Triple measure*. The motions of the hand are *down*, *left*, *up*. The first beat is accented.
- 10. Quadruple measure has four beats. The motions of the hand are down, left, right, up. The first and third beats are accented in quadruple measure.
- 11. Sextuple measure has six beats with the motions down, down, left, right, up, up. The first and fourth beats are accented.
- 12. The kind of measure together with the number and kind of notes taken as the unit or beat-note are represented by figures in the form of a

fraction. Any kind of a note or rest, equivalent in value to that indicated by the figure, may appear in a measure.

- 13. The upper figure of the fraction indicates the *kind* of measure, and the lower one the kind of note taken as the unit or beat-note. For example, Double measure, with the quarter note as the beat-note, is indicated thus,  $\frac{2}{4}$  Triple measure,  $\frac{3}{4}$  Quadruple measure,  $\frac{4}{4}$  etc.
- 14. Rests are signs indicating silence. Each note has its corresponding rest. Their names and shapes are as follows:

Whole rest.	Half rest.	Quarter.	Eighth.	Sixteenth.	Thirty-second.
-		7	7	7	ž

QUESTIONS.—How is the length of tones represented? Give the names of the notes and their relative value. Into what is music divided by pulsations or beats? How are measures represented to the eye? What are the vertical lines called? What are the two heavy ones called? Is there more than one kind of measure? Name the measure that has two beats? What is beating time? What are the hand motions for double measure? What can you say of the first beat of every measure? Name the measure that has three beats. What are the hand motions? Which beat is accented? Name the measure that has four beats. What are the motions? Which beats are accented? Name the measure which has six beats. What are the motions? Which beats are accented? What do fraction figures represent? What does the upper figure indicate? What the lower one? What figure represents double measure? Triple measure? Quadruple measure? Sextuple measure? If a measure consists of three beats with the quarter note as the beat-note, what kind of measure is it, and how would it be represented by figures? What are rests? Name and describe them.

#### LESSON III.

#### DOTTED NOTES AND RESTS.

- 1. Notes and rests may be made to indicate longer lengths by the addition of dots.
- 2. A dot placed after a note or rest increases its value one-half. For example: A whole note equals two half notes; a dot added to it, thus, o makes it the equal of three half notes. A half note equals two quarters; a dot added to it makes it the equal of three quarters, etc. A quarter rest equals two eighths; a dot added to it, thus, o makes it the equal of three eighths.

#### ILLUSTRATION.

Dotted whole	Dotted half	Dotted quarter	Dotted eighth		
0.	d.	<b>)</b> .	۶.		
equals '	equals	equals	equals		
PPP	111		3 3 3		

3. Notes and rests may be double dotted. A second dot adds one-half of the value of the first dot, thus:



QUESTIONS.—How may notes and rests be made to indicate longer lengths? How many quarters does a dotted half equal? If a quarter rest is dotted, how much longer does the dot make it? When notes and rests are double dotted, how much does the second dot add to the length? Give an example.

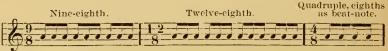
### LESSON IV.

#### VARIETIES OF MEASURE.

- 1. Any kind of a note may be taken as the unit, or beat-note.
- 2. The upper figure of the fraction, as before stated, indicates the kind of measure, and the lower one the kind of note taken as the beat-note. Thus in Triple measure with quarter notes as units the time-figure would be 3. With eighth notes as units the marking would be 3.

#### EXAMPLE OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF MEASURE.





QUESTIONS.—May any kind of note be taken as beat-note? Explain the time-figure? With quarters as units or beat-notes, how would triple measure be marked? Quadruple with eighths? etc.

#### LESSON V.

#### PITCH, STAFF AND CLEFS.

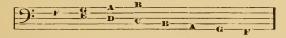
- 1. The highness or lowness of a tone is called its pitch.
- 2. Tone-pitches are named with the names of certain letters, viz.: A, B, C, D, E, F, G.
- 3. The pitch of tones is represented by a character, called the *staff*: It consists, usually, of five horizontal lines and their spaces.

THE STAFF.

- 4. The lines and spaces of the staff are called degrees.
- 5. The exact pitch representation of the staff is fixed by characters called *clefs*.
- 6. There are two clefs in common use. The Soprano (or Treble), or G clef, and the Base, or F clef . In vocal music, in America, the C clef is sometimes used to indicate the Tenor part.
- 7. The G clef is always placed upon the second line of the staff, which is thus made to represent the pitch G, and all other pitches relatively, thus:



- 8. A staff with this clef upon it is called the Treble, or Soprano staff.
- 9. In piano or organ music the part for the right hand is written on the treble staff. So also the music for violin, flute, cornets, and other instruments of a similar character.
- 10. In vocal music the parts for women's voices, and sometimes the Tenor part, are written on the treble staff.
- 11. The F, or Base clef, is always placed upon the fourth line of the staff, thus indicating the pitch F.



- 12. The Bass staff is used for the left hand notes in piano or organ playing, and for the notes for men's voices, and represents pitches an octave, or eight notes, lower than does the treble staff and clef.
- 13. The C or Tenor clef is placed upon the third space of the staff in American vocal music.



- 14. The tenor and treble staffs read exactly alike, but the former represents pitches an octave lower than does the latter.
- 15. When other pitches are wanted, higher or lower than are represented by the staff, short lines called *added* or *leger lines* are used.

#### ADDED LINES.



16. The base and treble staffs together, as in piano music, indicate the following pitches:



- 17. It will be observed that  $Middle\ C$  is common to both staffs, being represented by the added line above the base staff, which is the same thing in effect, as the added line below the treble staff.
- 18. The character which connects the two staffs at the left of the clefs is called a brace  $\{$ .

QUESTIONS.—What is the name of the department which treats of pitch? What is meant by pitch? What are the pitch names of tones? How is the pitch of tones represented? What are degrees? Name and define the uses of the three clefs. What is that staff called which has the G clef upon it? That with the F clef? What pitch is represented by the second line of the treble staff? The second space? etc. I'pon what line of the staff is the base clef placed? What pitch is represented by it? What can you say about the use of these staffs for plano or organ playing? How do the tenor and treble staffs differ from each other? How are pitches represented which are not indicated by the regular staff? What is that character called which is used to connect the staffs?

#### LESSON VI.

### KEYS, SCALES AND INTERVALS.

- 1. A key is a group or family of tones closely related to each other.
- 2. Tone one, the principle or foundation tone of the key, is called the key-note or key-tone.
- 3. A scale is the tones of a key in a certain order, viz.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
- 4. There are but seven different tones in a key. The tone eight, which is always included in a complete scale, is but the tone one of the same key and scale an octave higher.
- 5. That key which consists of the tones C, D, E, F, G. A, B, is called the key of C, and when arranged in the order given above, make what is called the scale of C. It is represented upon the staff thus:



- 6. The distance from one tone to another is called an interval.
- 7. Intervals are reckoned from the lowest note upward, counting the first and last.

- 8. The musical effect of the smallest interval is called a second. There are two kinds of seconds, large and small, or Major and Minor.
- 9. A major second consists of two tones the distance from the first to the second of which is called (for the sake of measurement) a *step*, as from C to D.
- 10. A minor second consists of two tones the distance from the first to the second of which is called a *half-step*, as from E to F.
- 11. In Major Diatonic scales (the key of C, represented on previous page, is one) these half-steps occur between three and four, and seven and eight.

12. Here is the C scale, showing the steps and half-steps.



N.B.—Singers need not be troubled about these intervals; they are natural ones, and one at all musical can not help singing them correctly. We speak of them as a matter of theory.

QUESTIONS.—What is a key? What is tone one called? Why? What is a scale? How many different tones in a key? How many are necessary to form a complete scale? Name the tones which compose the key of C. What is an interval? How are they reckoned? What is the musical effect of the smallest interval called? How many kinds of seconds are they? What are there names? Of what does a major second consist? A minor second? Name an interval which forms a major second. Where do the half-steps occur in major diatonic scales?

#### LESSON VII.

#### INTERVALS CONTINUED.

- 1. There are other intervals than those mentioned in the preceding lesson. They take their names from the name of the distance between the two tones. For example: from any given tone of a key or degree of the staff to the third from it is called the interval of a third. From any tone to one a fourth from it is called a fourth. Tones five degrees apart make the interval of the fifth. Six degrees apart, a sixth. Seven degrees apart, a seventh. Eight degrees apart, an octave.
  - 2. There are also major and minor thirds, sixths and sevenths.
  - 3. A major third is as great as two steps, as from C to E.



4. A minor third consists of a step and a half-step, as from D to F.



5. A major sixth consists of four steps and a half-step, as from G to E.



6. A Minor sixth has three steps and two half-steps, as from E to C.



7. A major seventh contains five steps are one half step, as from C to B.



8. A minor seventh contains four steps and two half-steps, as from D to C.



- 9. Fourths and Fifths are either Perfect, Augmented or Diminished.
- 10. A perfect fourth contains two steps and one half-step, as from C to F.



11. An augmented fourth contains three steps, as from F to B.



- 12. A diminished fourth contains one step and two half-steps.
- 13. A perfect fifth contains three steps and one half-step, as from C to G.



- 14. A diminished fifth contains two steps and two half-steps, as from B to F.
  - 15. An augmented fifth contains four steps.

QUESTION.—Name the other intervals of the key. How many kinds of thirds are there? What are they? Of what does a major third consist? A minor third? A major sixth? A minor sixth? What is the difference between a major and minor seventh? What can you say of fourths and fifths? How many steps and half-steps has a perfect fourth? An augmented fourth? A diminished fourth? A perfect fifth? An augmented fifth?

#### LESSON VIII.

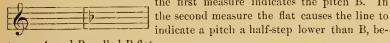
THE SHARP, FLAT AND NATURAL. INTERMEDIATE TONES.

1. The Sharp, Flat and Natural are used to modify the staff and cause it to represent other pitches, higher or lower, than those already indicated.

- 2. Between the regular tones of a key are other tones, called *intermediate* tones.
- 3. These intermediate tones are represented upon the staff by the use of the signs named above.
- 4. The sharp (#) placed upon a line or space of the staff indicates a pitch a half-step higher, than is indicated without it. Thus in this example the

second line in the first measure indicates the pitch G. In the second measure the meaning of the line is changed by placing a sharp upon it, and a pitch a half-step higher then G, between G and A is indicated, to which is given the name G-sharp.

5. The flat (b) modifies the degree upon which it is placed and causes it to represent a tone a half-step lower than before. Thus the third line in the first measure indicates the pitch B. In

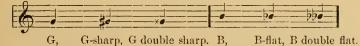


tween A and B, called B-flat.

6. The Natural (\$\frac{\pi}{a}\$) is never used except upon a degree that has a sharp or flat upon it, and is used to change the degree back to its original significance.



- 7. Sharps, flats and naturals occuring in the course of a piece of music are called *accidentals*.
  - 8. Accidentals affect only the measure in which they are written.
- 9. Sharps and flats placed at the beginning of a piece of music, just after the clefs, affect the degrees upon which they are placed throughout the composition, unless modified by accidentals as above, and are called the signature or sign of the key.
- 20. The rules of Harmony often require the use of two other signs, called the *double sharp* (%), and the *double flat* (22). These signs are always placed upon degrees that have been "sharped," or "flatted," (that is, had sharps or flats placed upon them), and indicate tones a half-step higher, or lower than before, as will be seen from the following example.



6. The intermediate tones of a key are called chromatic tones, and with the regular tones of a key, which are called diatonic tones, make what is called the chromatic scale.



Descending.



QUESTIONS.—Define the use of the sharp, flat and natural. What are intermediate tones? How are they represented upon the staff? How does the sharp modify the staff? The flat? The natural? What are accidentals? What is meant by the signature or sign of the key? How far does the influence of an accidental extend? How do sharps or flats in the signature place effect the staff? What can you say of the double sharp and double flat? What are thromatic tones? What are the regular tones of the key called? What is meant by the chromatic scale?

#### LESSON IX.

#### KEYS WITH SHARPS.

1. Any tone may be taken as the basis of a key, but all major keys must have the same order and kind of intervals as shown in the scale of C, in Lesson IV. That is, the half-steps must come between 3 and 4, and 7 and 8.

2. The key of C is the only one in which the proper order of intervals can be represented without the use of sharps or flats. This is one reason why the key of C is often called the "natural key," but it is no more *natural* than any other.

3. In forming new keys the common method is to take the fifth of the preceding key for the first of the new one. The fifth of the key of C is G. A series of tones in scale form, with G as one, will appear as follows:



The half-steps are indicated by the curved lines, and, as will be readily seen, the second one does not come in the right place according to the rule, viz., between 7 and 8, but between 6 and 7. This is corrected by substituting for F the tone between F and G, called F-sharp, which changes the interval from 6 to 7 to a step, as it should be, and at the same time makes but a half-step of the interval between 7 and 8.



4. The key of G differs, therefore, from the key of C in the substitution of F-sharp for F. The sharp which indicates the new tone is placed at the beginning of the music written in this key, and by it the

key is recognized. One sharp placed as here is said to be the sign of the key of G.

the sign of the key of G.

5. The tones, then, which form the key of G, are G, A, B, C, D, E, and F-sharp. The scale in G, properly represented, is as follows;



QUESTIONS.—May any tone be taken as a basis or starting-point for a key? What rule must be observed? What can you say of the representation of the proper order of intervals in the key of C? Is the key any more natural than others? In forming new keys, what method is customary? What tone would this give us for our first new key? Do the intervals come right when G is taken as one? Where do the half-steps occur? Where should they be? How is the difficulty remedied? How does the key of C differ from the key of G? How is the staff fixed to represent the new key? What tones constitute the key of G?

#### LESSON X.

- 1. The next key in order is called the key of D, because D is taken as the key-note.
- 2. To preserve the order of intervals, a new tone is substituted for one of the old ones, as in the key of G, and the following group of tones is the result: D, E, F#, G, A, B, C#, constituting the key of D.
  - 3. The sign of the key is two sharps, F# and C#, placed as follows:



- 4. The pitch names of tones are always the same in all keys, and are therefore called *absolute* names.
- 5. The numeral and syllable names change with the key, the key-note always being one, and Do. These are called *relative* names. and serve to show the relation of the tones in the key.

SCALE IN THE KEY OF D.



N.B.—It is just as easy to sing in one key as another. Singers must not be troubled about the presence of sharps or flats in a key. If one can sing the scale in the key of C, which has no sharps or flats, he can sing it just as easily in the key of C, which has seven sharps in it, and of which the following is the signature:



There is, however, at first a little difficulty in getting familiar with the new place for "one," or Do, but the difficulty is soon overcome, and the change gives a pleasing variety to the study.

The other keys with sharps which are in common use are as follows:

6. Key of A. Signature, three sharps (F#, C# and G#). Tones of the key, A, B, C#, D, E, F#, G#.



7. Key of E. Signature, four sharps (F#, C#, G# and D#). Tones of the key, E, F#, G#, A, B, C#, D#.

SCALE IN THE KEY OF E.



8. Key of B. Signature, five sharps (F#, C#, G#, D# and A#). Tones of the key, B, C#, D#, E, F#, G#. A#.

SCALE IN THE KEY OF B.  $\mathbf{\check{B}}$ E G 1 3 6 7 8 4 5 Do  $_{
m mi}$ fa sol la ti do

QUESTIONS.—Name the tones which form the key of D. What is its signature? Do the pitch names change with the key? What are the pitch names called? What names do change, as the key changes? What tone is always "one" and "Do"? What do the numeral or syllable names show? Is a key with sharps or flats more difficult to sing in than the key of C? Name the tones which form the key of A. What is its signature? What tone is "one"? What is its syllable name? Name the tones which form the key of E. What is its signature? Where is "do"? Name the tones which form the key of B. What is its signature? Where is "do"?

#### LESSON XI.

#### KEYS WITH FLATS.

1. Another method of forming new keys is to take the fourth tone of the preceding scale as the key-note of the new one. The fourth of the key of C is F. A scale beginning with F would appear as follows:



Here, also, the half-steps come in the wrong place; the distance between 3 and 4 is too great and is too small between 4 and 5. By the use of the tone between A and B, called B-flat, (discarding B) the difficulty is overcome, and we have a perfect scale in F, as follows:



2. The tones in the key of F are, therefore, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, and the signature one flat.



- 3. Key of B-flat. The fourth of the key of F is B-flat, which becomes the key-note of the next new key.
- 4. In this key E is dropped and E-flat substituted, giving the tones Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, A, with two flats, Bb and Eb, as the signature.

KEY AND SCALE OF B-FLAT.

0 1								
	2							
F (A)								
			<del>j</del>	<u> </u>				
	Bo	Č	D	Εþ	F	G	A	Вþ
	1	$^2$	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Do	re	mi	fa	sol	la	ti	do

- 5. Key-notes have tones above and below them; they are considered as "ones" in relation to the tones above them, and "eights" in relation to the tones below them.
- 6. Key of E-flat. In this key A is dropped and Ab is substituted, making the tones of the key Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb, C, D. Sign of the key, three flats, Bb, Eb, Ab.

KEY AND SCALE OF E-FLAT.



7. Key of A-flat. In this key D is omitted and Db substituted, making the tones of the key Ab, Bb, C, Db, Eb, F, G. Sign of the key, four flats, Bb, Eb, Ab, Db.



8, Key of D-flat. Tones of the key, D½, E½, F, G½, A½, B½, C. Sign of the key, five flats, B½, E, A½, D½, G½.

KEY AND SCALE OF D-FLAT.



N.B.—There are other keys, but the preceding ones are all that are in common use.

QUESTIONS.—How are keys formed with flats? What are the tones which make the key of F? What is the sign of the key? Name the tones which make the key of B-flat. What is its signature? When is a key-tone considered as "one" of the key? When is it considered as "eight"? Name the tones which form the key of E-flat? What is its signature? What tones make the key of A-flat? What is its signature? Are there other keys than these?

#### LESSON XII.

#### MINOR KEYS.

- 1. Each major key has a minor key founded upon its tone "six".
- 2. These keys have the same signature as the major and are therefore called *relative* keys.
- 3. The intervals of the minor keys are as follows: Half-steps between 2 and 3, 5 and 6, and 7 and 8, and a step and a half between 6 and 7; all others, steps.
- 4. Tone "six" of the key of C is A. A minor scale founded upon A is represented as follows:



NOTE.—This is called the Harmonic Minor. There are other forms, but this is the proper minor scale and the one in common use.

5. Tone "seven" (in this key it is G#) is always represented as an accidental and does not appear in the signature place.

QUESTIONS.—How are minor keys formed? Why are they called relative keys? Where do the half-steps occur in the minor keys? What new interval have we in minor keys? Where does it occur? What are the tones which form the key of A minor? How is tone seven always represented? What is the name of this form of minor scale?

#### LESSON XIII.

#### EXPRESSIONS. DYNAMICS.

- 1. A tone that is neither loud nor soft, but medium, is called Mezzo; its sign is m.
  - 2. A loud tone is called Forte; its sign is f.
  - 3. A very loud tone is called Fortissimo; its sign is ff.
  - 4. A soft tone is called Piano; its sign is p.

- 5. A very soft tone is called *Pianissimo*; its sign is pp.
- 6. An increasing tone is called Crescendo; its sign is Cres. or \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 7. A diminishing tone is called *Diminuendo*; its sign is *Dim.* or
- 8. An increasing and diminishing tone is called a Swell; its sign is sw. or
- 9. A suddenly diminishing tone is called Forzando; its sign is fz, or >.

QUESTIONS.—Explain the following terms and give their signs: Mezzo. Forte. Fortissimo. Piano. Pianissimo. Crescendo. Diminuendo. Swell. Forzando.

#### LESSON IV.

#### MOVEMENTS.

- 1. The speed at which a piece of music sounds best, is called its Movement.
- 2. A moderate movement is called Moderato.
- 3. A slow movement is called Andante.
- 4. Between Andante and Moderato is Andantino.
- 5. A fast movement is called Allegro.
- 6. Between Allegro and Moderato is Allegretto.
- 7. A very slow movement is called Adagio.
- 8. A very fast movement is ealled Presto.
- 8. All these things are in Rhythmics.

QUESTIONS.—What is the movement of a piece of music? Explain Moderato. Andante. Andantino. Allegro. Allegretto. Adagio. Presto. In what department is movement?

### LESSON XV.

#### COMPASS.

- 1. The extend of a person's voice is called its compass.
- 2. Vocal music is usually divided into four parts, called Soprano, Alto, Tenor and Base.
  - 3. Women who sing high tones easily are called Sopranos or Trebles.
  - 4. Women who sing low tones easily are called Altos.
  - 5. Men who sing high tones are called Tenors.
  - 6. Men who sing low tones are called Bases.
  - 7. Children sing either Soprano or Alto.

#### VOCAL COMPASS ILLUSTRATED.



N.B.—Since pitches that are an octave apart have the same letter name, it follows that in the whole range of tones there are many Cs, Ds, Fs, etc. To distinguish these names one from another the words "large," "small," "once marked C," "twice marked C," etc., are used. Once marked C is also called "Middle C."

QUESTIONS.—What is meant by compass? What are the common divisions in vocal music? Who sing Soprano? Alto? Tenor? Base? What do children sing? What is the compass of Base voices as shown in the illustration? Tenor? Alto? Soprano? What is the whole vocal compass? How are pitches, having the same letter name but which are in different octaves, indicated?

### LESSON XVI.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

- 1. Modulation is the passing from one key to another. It may be transient or extended.
- 2. Transposition is the singing, playing or writing of a piece of music in some other key than that in which it was originally composed.
- 3. A Slur is a curved line used to connect notes which are to go to one syllable. It also indicates a smooth, connected singing or playing, called Legato,
- 4. A *Tie* is a curved line \( \begin{aligned} \) like the slur, but is used only with notes on the same degree of the staff, binding them together, as it were, causing them to represent one continuous tone.



5. Staccato means short, detached; its sign is a point.



SUNG OR PLAYED.



- 6. Marcato is not quite so short as staccato. Its sign is a dot over or under a note.

- 8. Repeat Marks are dots placed in the spaces of the staff, thus: and show that the music just played or sung is to be repeated.
- 9. D. C., or Da Capo, means that the music is to be played again from the beginning to the close, or to the word Fine, which means "end."
- 10. D. S., or Dal Segno, means that the music is to be played again from the sign of the word Fine, or the close.
- 11. Syncopation is a change of accent from the usual beat, to that which is generally a weak one.
- 12. A Triplet is a group of three tones played or sung in the time of two. Its sign is a figure 3.

QUESTIONS.—What is modulation? What is transposition? What is a slur? A tie? What is meant by staccato? Marcato? What is a pause? What do repeat marks indicate? What is D. C., or Da Capo? What D. S., or Dal Segno? What does Fine mean? What is syncopation? What is a triplet? What is its sign?

### DICTIONARY OF MUSICAL TERMS.

gradually faster and faster.

Adagio, or Adasio; slow.

Ad Libitum; at pleasure.

Allegretto; less quick than Allegro.

Allegro: quick.

Allegro ma non troppo; quick, but not too quick.

Andante; gentle, distinct, and rather slow, yet connected.

Andantino; somewhat slower than Andante.

A Tempo; in time.

Ben Marcato; in a pointed and wellmarked manner.

Con Brio, or Brioso; with brilliancy, brilliant.

Con Affecto; with expression.

Con Dolcessa; with delicacy.

Con Fuoco; with ardor, fire.

Con Moto: with emotion.

Con Spirito; with spirit, auimation.

Diminuendo; gradually diminishing the sound.

Dolce; soft, sweet, tender, delicate. Doloroso; in a plaintive, mournful

style.

Grave: slow and solemn.

Accelerando; accelerating the time, Larghetto; slow, but not so slow as Largo.

Largo: slow.

Lento, or Lentamente: slow.

Maestoso; majestic, majestically.

Piu; more. Piu Mosso; with more motion, faster.

Pizzicato; snapping the violin string with the fingers.

Poco a Poco; by degrees, gradually. Portamento; the manner of sustaining and conducting the voice from one sound to another.

Presto; quick.

Prestissimo; very quick.

Rallentando, Allentando, or Slentando; slower and softer by degrees.

Recitando; a speaking manner of performance.

Rinforzando, Rinf, or Rinforzo; suddenly increasing in power.

Ritardando; slackening the time.

Semplice; chaste, simple.

Solfeggio; a vocal exercise.

Sostenuto; sustained.

Tutti; the whole, full chorus.

Vigoroso; bold, energetic.

Vivace; quick and cheerful.

## PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

These exercises are designed to accompany the preceding Theory Lessons, and when used in connection with them will be found to form a complete course of elementary instruction in the art of reading and singing by note.









Now to work, do not shirk, Now to hap-py, healthful work.

10. Six tones. Triple measure. Always "beat time."



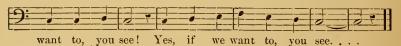
11. Base staff. All practice reading from this staff.



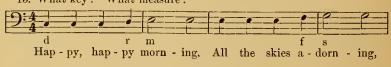
12. What measure? Beats? Rest?



Now we sing Do. Do re re mi, We can sing Base if we



13. What key? What measure?

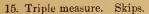


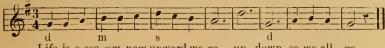


With its gen - tle, mellow, beauteous, bless-ed gold - en light.

14. Key of G. What pitch is key-tone. It is just as easy to sing in one key as another.

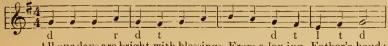






Life is a see-saw, now upward we go, up, down, so we all go.

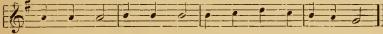
16. Tones below and above the key-note.



All our days are bright with blessings, From a lov-ing Father's hand;

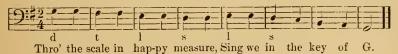


Let us then, these gifts possessing, Harken to his blest command,

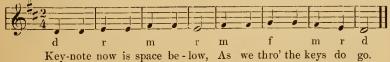


"Fol-low me, fol-low me, Come, ye chil-dren, fol-low me."

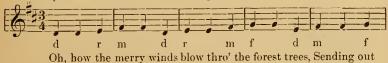
### 17. Base staff.

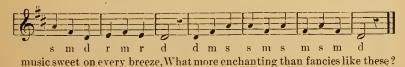


18. Key of D.



19. Skips. What intervals in the skips?









Storm and blessings, calm and strife, Mingle in this bus - y life,

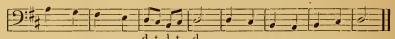


With a constant change 'tis rife, With a constant change 'tis rife.

21. Base staff. Eighth notes.



Now with voic-es clear and strong We will this happy strain prolong.



D's a good key for our song, D's a good key for our song.

22. Key of A.



Let us with a joy-ful mind Praise the Lord, for he is kind.



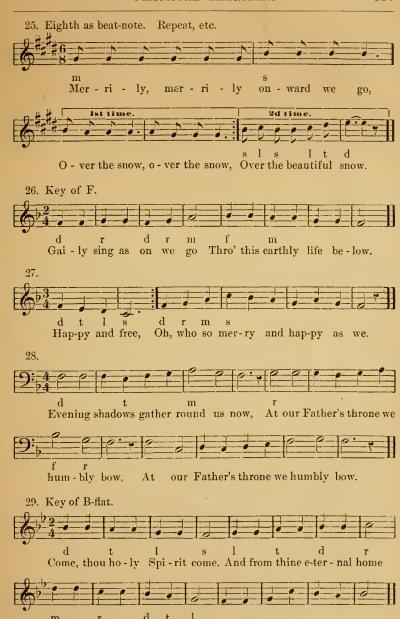
With an ear-nest purpose striving For the truth let each one be,



For the truth shall make you free, shall make you free.

24. Key of E.





Shed the ray of light di-vine, Bless our souls and make them thine,

30. Beginning on Five.



Welcome, sweet day, welcome, sweet day, Drive all the darkness away.

31. All learn to sing from the Base staff.



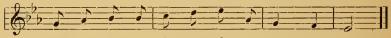
32. Key of E-flat.



33.



s l f Keep me, Savior, near thy side, Let thy counsel be my guide,

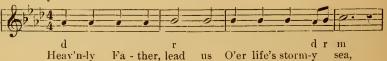


34. Make two divisions of the class and sing Nos. 33 and 34 together, after practicing separately.

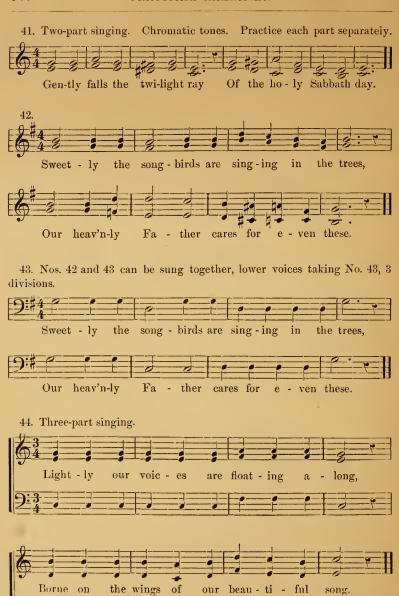




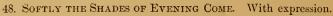
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